

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

A 1

GENERAL

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AT CLOSE OF ASEAN-U.S. CONFERENCE

0W051955Y Peking NCNA in English 1940 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--A two-day ministerial conference between the United States and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) closed in Washington on August 4, according to reports from that city. Discussions at the conference focused on U.S.-ASEAN relations.

Attending the conference were foreign ministers and economy and finance ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, Secretary of Treasury Werner Michael Blumenthal and a few other U.S. secretaries also attended the conference.

A joint statement was issued to the press at the conclusion of the conference. It says: "During their meeting, ASEAN and the United States delegations mutually acknowledged their growing importance to one another and agreed to explore ways and means of strengthening their relations" It adds: "ASEAN and the United States delegations exchanged views on the expansion of business relations between ASEAN and the United States, and on the role of foreign private sector investments in the economic development of ASEAN." "ASEAN and the United States agreed to continue their efforts toward the consolidation of a durable, long-range, mutually beneficial relationship, and agreed to take measures to facilitate more active economic cooperation to that end," it says.

Carlos P. Romulo, minister of foreign affairs of the Philippines and spokesman for ASEAN, pointed out at the opening meeting that this is the second meeting of the ASEAN-U.S. dialogue, adding that its goal is to establish "a durable and mutually beneficial relationship between ASEAN and the United States." He stressed: "The ASEAN region continues to be of great strategic importance" and difficulties in the region would imperil the vital link between the Pacific and the Indian Ocean.

Speaking of the rivalry between the Soviet Union and the United States in the world at a lunch in Washington, Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, minister of foreign affairs of Singapore, said: "There has been no serious discussion as to the possibility of the Soviet Union opting out of the competition. Certainly not in Africa or the Middle East. Most decidedly not in Southeast Asia and East Asia." He added that the Soviet presence in Southeast Asia "is highly visible", pointing out that the Soviet Union is today conducting "its peaceful competition with the United States "effectively and with a disciplined single-mindedness of purpose." Under this situation, he expressed the desire to welcome "a comparable American presence (to counter-balance the Soviet Union)" in Southeast Asia.

U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus R. Vance said yesterday at a press conference that the two-day consultations with ministers and officials from five member countries of ASEAN "demonstrate the very high importance that the United States attaches to ASEAN and our support for its goals and aspirations." It was reported that U.S. President Jimmy Carter met with the ASEAN ministers attending the meeting in the White House yesterday.

A joint communique of the meeting says that the "next meeting of the ASEAN-United States dialogue will be held next year in the ASEAN region on a date to be mutually agreed.
[quotation mark as received]

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CONCLUSION OF NONALIGNED CONFERENCE REVIEWED

OWO40348Y Peking NENA Domestic Service in Chinese 1752 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Report by NENA correspondent Ting Hsiang-chi: "Orientation and Unity Brook No Change and Sabotage--Report on the Ministerial Conference of Nonaligned Nations"]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Jul--After 5 and 1/2 days the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Nonaligned Nations came to a close at the newly completed "Sava" Center in Belgrade at noon on 30 July. The conference was attended by over 110 delegations, including those from 86 member nations, as well as observers and guests from other nations.

Having made tremendous progress in the past 17 years, the nonaligned movement has become an important force in the political life of today's world and has made significant contributions to opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism and hegemonism, as well as supporting the national liberation movement. However, the nonaligned movement is still faced with many complicated problems and urgent tasks--this is exactly the topic discussed at this conference of foreign ministers.

This conference has convinced people that the overwhelming majority of delegates are determined to resolutely safeguard the banner of the nonaligned movement. However, there were certainly some delegates who attempted to tamper with the fundamental principle of the nonaligned movement in order to change member nations into "natural allies" and "reserve forces" of the Soviet Union. The advocate of this idea, needless to say, is Cuba, which has been involved in a free-for-all brawl in Africa. The Cuban delegation actively tried to peddle the Soviet theory of "natural allies" both within and outside the conference. At a press conference held on the morning of 29 July, Rodriguez, head of the Cuban delegation, went to great lengths to show that the two cliques should not be "equated" and that nonaligned nations should become "natural allies" of the Soviet Union. Such fallacies advocated by Cuba roused strong reaction at the conference.

In addition to discussing the movement's orientation, foreign ministers and delegates from over 80 nations discussed other urgent international problems such as supporting the Palestinians' just struggle, as well as the African people's struggle against racism, the peaceful reunification of Korea, disarmament issues and establishment of a new world economic order. Discussions on these issues reminded the people that the appeals for supporting the just struggles opposing contention between the two superpowers and for liberation and unity are irresistible.

In addition to the expected differences of opinion, there were also some ridiculous statements at the conference. For instance, while Vietnamese troops are slaughtering people in other countries, the Vietnamese delegate shamelessly slandered Kampuchea as the "aggressor."

The current status of the movement was clearly indicated throughout the conference. As President Tito pointed out in his opening speech: Today, pressures against the unity of the nonaligned movement are being intensified...We should unite to resist such endeavors.

TALKS HELD WITH FOREIGN COMPANIES ON JOINT ENTERPRISES

OWO42215Y Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[By Rene Flipo]

[Text] Hong Kong, 4 Aug (AFP)--China is currently engaged in exploratory talks in Hong Kong over the setting-up of industrial enterprises in association with foreign companies, both in the British colony and in Macao.

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The China Resources Company, an unofficial representative in Hong Kong of the Chinese Foreign Trade Ministry and an agent for the Chinese Import-Export Corporation, has approached several European, American and Japanese companies toward this end, according to well-informed sources close to the talks. If the project gets off the ground, it will be the (first) example of joint equity co-production ventures between China and the West since 1949, observers noted.

Siemens and Graetz, two German electronics companies, were contacted by China Resources in March, and some American companies were contacted in May, the sources said. Chemical firms have also been approached.

At the present stage of the talks, which have not yet resulted in any concrete agreement, China is believed to be aiming for a 50-percent share in the funding and the exploitation. Such enterprises, if set up, would allow China to directly expose a part of its labour force to foreign technology, and to have direct access to certain techniques perfected in the West, experts said. China would also be able to produce for its own consumption certain categories of goods and equipment currently subject to export quotas and regulations by foreign governments.

There is some hesitation on the part of foreign firms over the legal complexities, in particular with their respective governments, which this brand new form of cooperation with China [words indistinct] sources close to the talks said.

Macao is also considered as a favourable place for the setting up of these joint-ventures, as land labour prices in the Portuguese enclave are substantially lower than those in Hong Kong. There is even talk of the possibility that China would export its own labour force to Macao to the extent of doubling the present population and bringing it up to slightly over 250,000, the sources said.

UNITED STATES

PEKING QUOTES U.S. PAPER ON 'GREEN CARD FLURRY'

OW061202Y Peking in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts from article in 18 June edition of THE TIMES, a Chinese-language newspaper published in the United States: 'A Green Card Flurry Among the Upper Classes in Taiwan']

[Text] The upper classes in Taiwan are now fanning up a green card flurry. Since the latter half of last year, many powerful, influential and rich Taiwan people have been busy obtaining green cards by traveling to the United States and staying there at least 6 months]

The cause of the flurry is that the U.S. immigration authorities discovered in recent years that the number of Taiwan people who have applied for green cards has greatly increased, that those people seldom reside in the United States, and that most of them stay only a short period in the United States each year and return to Taiwan after they get their visas renewed. Thus the U.S. immigration authorities, beginning in July of last year, enforced a new regulation which stipulates that all aliens with green cards must reside in the United States at least 6 months each year, otherwise their green cards will be voided.

As soon as this regulation was published, all of those persons who possessed green cards but were making money in Taiwan were thrown into panic. To keep their green cards valid they racked their brains and tried by every means possible to go to the United States for 6 months each year. For instance, some of them requested leave without pay from their jobs or even resigned. These people are reportedly not only doing their best to keep their green cards valid but are buying real estate abroad in order to prepare for residence overseas.

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A few years ago when all gossip among the Taiwan public that people from the upper classes were applying for green cards, secretly buying real estate, and attempting to undergo naturalization as U.S. citizens. Now the new green card flurry stirred up by the U.S. Government's regulation once again focuses the public's attention on this subject. Some people are saying: Taiwan officials who obtain green cards send their wives and personal property abroad. As soon as the situation on Taiwan worsens these officials will escape. Other people ask: How many of the Taiwan provincial government officials possess green cards? The number must be made clear. If investigations show that certain people really do possess green cards, they should be removed from office.

CHIA PO-TAO'S DAUGHTER RETURNS TO UNITED STATES

OW061301Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Nancy Chia Kuo and Steve Kuo, second daughter and son-in-law of patriotic personage the late Mr. Chia Po-tao, returned to the United States of America by air today. Chia Mo-chung and Lena Chia Fong, eldest and third daughters of Mr. Chia who had come to Peking from Hong Kong to attend the ceremony of placing his ashes at the Papaochan Cemetery for revolutionaries, and others left here for other parts of China today to see their relatives and pay a visit. Seeing them off at the airport were Peng Yu-chin, Kuo Ta-kai, Chu Wu, Chien Chang-chao, Hou Ching-Ju, Cheng Tung-kuo, Sung His-lien, Tu Yu-ming and Huang Wei.

JOURNALISTS DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR U.S. 5 AUGUST

OW050824Y Peking NCNA in English 0818 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese journalists delegation left here by air today for a visit to the United States of America at the invitation of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Leader of the delegation is Tseng Tao, director of the HSINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and deputy leader is Chien Chi-chen, director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Chang Wen-chin, vice-foreign minister; and Mu Ching, Kuo Wei, Shao Kung-wen, Lin Ping, Want Chen and Wang Peng, leading members of Peking press organizations. Also present were Leonard Woodcock and J. Stapleton Roy, chief and deputy chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in China.

U.S. LABOR DEPARTMENT REPORTS UNEMPLOYMENT RISES IN JULY

OW051311Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Unemployment rate in the United States rose to 6.2 percent in July, the highest since last March, the U.S. Labour Department announced yesterday. About half of the increase, 440,000 in all, was accounted for by jobless teen-agers. And this rise pushed the July unemployment figure up to 6.2 million after drops in May and June. The jump last month was probably because of the government moves to slow the economy to help restrain inflation, an AP report said.

SOVIET UNION

SOVIETS CONDUCT 6TH NUCLEAR TEST IN WESTERN SIBERIA

OW040913Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1304 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 1 Aug--The Soviet Union has conducted in the Semi-Palatinsk area of western Siberia its 6th underground nuclear explosion this year, AP reported quoting the Uppsala Seismological Institute in Sweden. The blast was recorded by the institute at 0247 GMT on 28 July. It registered 6.2 on the Richter Scale.

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SOVIET OFFICIAL DISMISSED BY ILO IN GENEVA

OWO51708Y Peking NCMA in English 1549 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Acting on a request made by the Swiss Government, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) recently dismissed a Soviet official for suspected spying and made him leave Switzerland and return to Moscow, according to Western news agency and press reports.

Grigori Miagkov, a Soviet official, worked in ILO's Vocational Training Division. Diplomatic circles in Geneva believed that Miagkov was a high-ranking official of the Soviet Secret Service "KGB". In June this year, Miagkov was interrogated for some hours by French police at the French-Swiss border when returned to Switzerland from a trip to France. After this, France supplied information about Miagkov to the Swiss authorities.

The French paper LE MONDE points out in a report that Miagkov is the second Soviet official of the ILO to be regarded as an agent of the "KGB" and compelled to leave Geneva. Vladimir Bukriev, another Soviet official, left Geneva for Moscow in June this year without tendering his resignation.

NORTH ASIA

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON PRC-JAPAN TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

4 August Session

OWO41619Y Paris AFP in English 1440 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (AFP)--Yosuke Nakae, second-ranking member of the Japanese delegation negotiating a Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty, will fly from here tomorrow for Tokyo for consultations with his government, Japanese Ambassador to Peking Shoji Sato announced tonight. Mr Sato, who is leading the delegation, made the announcement after the 11th round of talks. He said that Mr Nakae was returning home to explain to the Japanese Government the nuances of the negotiations, which resumed two weeks ago, and where they now stood. The negotiations will continue in Mr Nakae's absence, Mr Sato said.

An authoritative Japanese source said that Mr Nakae, who is director-general of Asian affairs in the Japanese Foreign Ministry, will be meeting Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda and probably Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda.

At today's talks session, as at recent previous ones, the Japanese presented new concrete proposals on details of drafting a treaty, the sources said. Observers believe that these proposals concern in particular a guarantee that the antihegemony clause, which China wants in the treaty, is not directed against a third country. Japan wants the proposed clause, which the Soviet Union has attacked as anti-Soviet, to apply to the whole world. The source said the time of the next talks session had not yet been fixed, but there was a possibility that it would be tomorrow.

Foreign Minister Sonoda's Visit

OWO61603Y Paris AFP in English 1601 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (AFP)--Japanese Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda will arrive here on Tuesday for the final stage of negotiations of a Sino-Japanese peace treaty, the Japanese Embassy announced today.

The Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua had today replied to an official Japanese request for Mr Sonoda's visit saying we welcome the visit. Mr Sonoda will be accompanied by a 12-man delegation including Assistant Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs Masuo Takashima and the Director General of Asian Affairs at the Foreign Ministry Yosuke Nakae.

The embassy today refused to comment on a statement yesterday by Vice President of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association Chang Hsiang-shan who had told Japanese newsmen here that Japan had accepted a Chinese definition of the expression "anti-hegemonist" as used in the proposed treaty. Mr Chang Hsiang-shan said it had been agreed to expression [as received] would be defined as not being directed against a "concrete" third country. Japan had previously proposed the definition should read as not being directed against a "specific" third country, Mr [Chang] Hsiang-shan said.

China had also agreed to modify its proposal on the definition of the peace and friendship treaty, Mr Chang Hsiang-shan said. The Chinese modification was said to have been qualified as a major concession in Japanese circles. Meanwhile, official sources here said that a team of 46 Japanese journalists will accompany Mr Sonoda on his visit here.

Huang Hua Welcome

OW070039Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0015 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 7 Aug (KYODO)--Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua welcomes the proposed visit from Tuesday of Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda. This was revealed by the Chinese Foreign Ministry after the Japanese Embassy in China notified it Sunday night that the Japanese Government has decided to dispatch Sonoda to Peking. The embassy at the same time presented to the ministry a roster of the 13 members of Sonoda's delegation.

Japanese Ambassador Shoji Sato plans to continue working-level negotiations with Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung until the start of high-level talks between Sonoda and his Chinese counterpart in order to boil down the points at issue as much as possible. The 13th round of the working-level talks will be held Monday afternoon as scheduled.

Ambassador Sato is still refraining from disclosing the details of negotiations conducted so far. But there were signs to show that the revolution Saturday by Chang Hsiang-shan, vice president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, on developments so far as the working-level talks and the contents of the Chinese draft of the treaty has resulted in creating an atmosphere binding parties concerned in the talks, especially the Japanese side, making it difficult to reach a compromise. Therefore, interest is being shown on the stand to be made known by Han at Monday's session.

PRC Official's Comment

OW051523Y Paris AFP in English 1521 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Aug (AFP)--The Japanese news agency KYODO reported from Peking today that China has made a compromise over the wording of the so-called antihegemony clause during negotiations in Peking for the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty of peace and amity. In an interview with KYODO, Chang Hsiang-shan, Chinese vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said the Chinese first proposal read: "The treaty clearly mentions that establishment and development of friendly relations between the two countries are not directed against any third nation." But China later changed the wording to "efforts by the two countries to strengthen and develop bilateral friendly ties according to the treaty are not directed against any third country," Mr Chang said.

KYODO quoted a Chinese official as saying that China made a major concession to present the second proposal at the negotiation table.

Mr Chang said Japan's first proposal was that the treaty is not aimed at any specific third country," but when China objected to the word "specific" the Japanese side replaced the word by "concrete." However, Mr Chang said neither China nor Japan has agreed to the new proposals. But Mr Chang said in the interview that the conclusion of the treaty should not be delayed any further, noting that the negotiations for the treaty started three and a half years ago, KYODO reports.

LI HSIEN-NIEN COMMENTS TO KYODO ON INDOCHINA FEDERATION

WD50745Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1550 GMT 4 Aug 78 CW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Aug (AFP)--China has been opposing Vietnam's plan to create a confederation of Indochina since the days when the late Vietnamese President Ho Chi Minh was alive, Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien told a Japanese journalist in Peking today. The KYODO News Agency reported that Mr. Li also said in an interview with its assistant managing editor, Katsii Endo, that China's opposition to the Vietnamese approaches of [words indistinct] an Indochinese confederation and seeking Soviet patronage was the cause of strained ties between Peking and Hanoi. The chances of success in coming talks between the Chinese and Vietnamese vice foreign ministers on the question of Chinese residents in Vietnam were "slim" unless Vietnam made concessions, the Chinese vice premier was quoted as saying.

On China-United States relations, Mr. Li denied the allegation, made by a U.S. congressional group, that China might cooperate with the National Chinese on Taiwan. China and the U.S. have different stands on the Taiwan issue, he noted. Mr. Li said he could not predict (at present) when relations with the U.S. would be normalized, according to KYODO.

CHAIRMAN HUA ATTENDS DPRK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA PERFORMANCE

OW052016Y Peking NCNA in English 1959 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--This evening, Chairman Hua Guo-feng attended a performance given by the National Symphony Orchestra of Korea. He praised the performance as being most successful and said that the Korean artists had enabled the Chinese people to become acquainted with Korean art and that they had contributed to the friendship between the Chinese and Korean peoples. Also attending the performance were Vice-Chairmen Yen Chieh-ying, Li Hsien-nien and Wang Tung-hsing, and the vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, Ulanfu and Teng Ying-chao.

The performance was given in the Great Hall of the People. Before it began, two women performers presented Chairman Hua with bouquets. This drew enthusiastic applause from the audience. This evening's programme included the orchestral pieces, "I Love My Hometown" and "Celebrating the Good Harvest in the Fields of Cheong San;" a long song (wind instrument) concerto, "Girl Playing on a Swing;" a violin concerto, "We Are Always Loyal To You;" a female duet, "Song in Praise of the Fatherland Under Our Leader;" and soprano and contralto solos. These items gave expression to the Korean People's boundless love for their great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They showed an intense sense of the time and imparted a rich national flavour.

infused with deep feelings of friendship for the Chinese people. Korean artists sang Chinese songs such as "Remember Chairman Mao's Kindness for Countless Generations To Come," "Follow Chairman Hua and Advance Victoriously," "Embroidering in Gold" and "Nan Ni Wan." They also played the Chinese symphonic suite, "White-Haired Girl." Another successful presentation this evening was an orchestral piece a Korean composer had adapted from a work by the late Nieh Erh, who is known as a "people's musician" in China. The Korean artists were heartily applauded for the high quality of their singing and playing.

During the interval, the Chinese leaders, accompanied by the Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su and his wife, met with the leader Chang Chul, the first deputy leader Kim Wun-kvorn and deputy leaders Chung Choon-whan and Li Tich-khue of the orchestra, and its conductors and principal musicians. They enjoyed a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

When the huge pictures of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Kim Il-song were projected on the screen at the end of the performance, the hall resounded with the singing of "Sing in Praise of Chairman Hua" and the "Song of General Kim Il-song." Both the music and the applause gave expression to the fraternal, militant friendship between the people of China and Korea. Amid enthusiastic applause, Chairman Hua and other Chinese leaders mounted the stage and cordially shook hands with the performers to congratulate them on their success, and were photographed with them. A basket of flowers was presented to the Korean artists on behalf of the Ministry of Culture.

Among those also present at the performance this evening were Chang Ping-hua, director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Yao-tzu, deputy director of the General Office of the CCP Central Committee; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chang Hai-feng, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and Chou Wei-chih and Ho Ching-chih, vice-ministers of culture.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VICE FOREIGN MINISTER CHUNG DEPARTS FOR SRV 5 AUGUST

OW050818Y Peking NCNA in English 0815 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, left Peking for Hanoi by air this morning to take part in negotiations with the Vietnamese side at the vice-foreign minister level on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam. The forthcoming negotiations were proposed by the Chinese Government on July 19, 1978 and agreed upon by the Vietnamese Government.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Foreign Minister Huang Hua, Vice-Foreign Minister Chang Hai-feng, Deputy Director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council Lin Hsiu-teh, and deputy department directors of the Foreign Ministry Liang Feng, Kao Shih-kun and Ko Tsai-shuo. Present was Vietnamese Ambassador to China Nguyen Trong Vinh.

Hanoi Arrival

OW051321Y Peking NCNA in English 1318 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--A Chinese Government delegation led by Chung Hsi-tung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this afternoon to take part in negotiations with the Vietnamese side at the vice-foreign minister level on the question of Chinese nationals residing in Vietnam.

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The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation and vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other members of the delegation. Present also was Lu Ming, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Vietnam.

Visit To Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum

OW061257Y Peking NCNA in English 1251 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Aug (HSINHAU)--The Chinese Government delegation led by Vice-Foreign Minister Chung Hsi-tung laid a wreath at the mausoleum of President Ho Chi Minh and paid respects to his remains here this morning. The wreath was inscribed with the words: "To President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people and close friend of the Chinese people."

Accompanying the Chinese delegation on the occasion were Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese Government delegation and vice-foreign minister, and other members of the delegation. Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here Lu Ming was also present.

NCNA Commentary

OW061359Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA correspondent's commentary: "The Most Urgent Task at Present Is To Stop Persecuting and Expelling Overseas Chinese in Vietnam"]

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug--The vice foreign minister-level negotiations to solve the problem of Overseas Chinese residing in Vietnam will soon begin. The negotiations will arouse the world's attention. The Chinese Government has repeatedly expressed its aspirations: to seek an all-round solution to the Overseas Chinese problem through negotiations based on the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese people. Positive achievements are expected from the negotiations through the common efforts of both the Chinese and Vietnamese sides.

Whether or not the negotiations will yield any results will chiefly depend upon whether or not both sides maintain a positive attitude to create a good atmosphere for the talks and create favorable conditions for solving the problem. The most urgent tasks at present are to eliminate all the unfavorable factors that will hinder the successful carrying out of the negotiations and to make common efforts to promote the negotiations.

However, even though the negotiations between the Chinese and Vietnamese governments will soon start, regrettable events have occurred. Instead of stopping the persecution and expulsion of Overseas Chinese, the Vietnamese side has gone from bad to worse in continuing the activity. According to information provided by victimized Overseas Chinese who have just arrived in China, due to arbitrary factors, the Overseas Chinese in Vietnam are having a difficult time, some of them have been arrested, some have been summoned for interrogation, and many of them have lost their jobs and are wandering on the streets.

The Vietnamese side has also intensified its activities to expel Overseas Chinese. A few days ago, more than 300 victimized Chinese formerly residing in Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh cities and Quan Ninh Province were driven by the Vietnamese side to the checkpoint at the Friendship Pass located on the China-Vietnam border.

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On the evening of 1 August, more than 200 victimized Chinese who had not applied to return to China were suddenly expelled by the Vietnamese side to the Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Bridge between Mong Cai and Tungshing, thus raising the total number of victimized Chinese stranded on the bridge to more than 600. At the (Yen Hung) and Mong Cai checkpoints the Vietnamese security personnel even beat up and kidnaped the victimized Chinese.

By attacking China for stirring up the "movement to coerce the Hoa people to move back to China," the Vietnamese side attempted to gloss over its sinister practice of persecuting and expelling the Overseas Chinese and attempted to disrupt the Sino-Vietnamese border control accord in a planned way and force the victimized Chinese stranded at the checkpoints to storm their way through the pass.

Recently a Vietnamese Government official went to the (Yen Hung) checkpoint and openly instigated the stranded victimized Chinese there to "make concerted and coordinated efforts to force their way through to Chinese territory " and "to struggle and force their way through it, force their way through it." [as received] Especially serious is that on 1 August the Vietnamese side even ordered its security personnel to purposely create an incident in which persons were beaten and shots fired in order to coerce some 2,00 victimized Chinese to swarm into China's checkpoint at the Friendship Pass. These acts by the Vietnamese side have aroused serious attention from all spheres, especially when they were performed shortly before the vice minister-level negotiation between the two countries.

Because the Vietnamese side put up artificial obstacles, the Sino-Vietnamese talks on China's sending of ships to Vietnam to bring back victimized Chinese residents, which started in mid-June, have remained at a standstill and failed to make any progress. The overturned cart that is first in line serves as a warning for the carts behind. To comprehensively solve the problem of Chinese residents in Vietnam, it is necessary for the vice foreign ministers of both sides to make joint efforts in the talks, and conduct friendly negotiations. However, the urgent problem we must seriously deal with right now is for the Vietnamese side to stop persecuting and expelling the Chinese residents, observe the agreement on the Sino-Vietnamese border control procedures, and help the thousands of victimized Chinese residents who are stranded at the border checkpoints promptly return to their home villages for resettlement.

If the present situation goes unchecked, it will further complicate the solving of the Overseas Chinese problem. This is what the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples do not want to see, neither do people throughout the world. It is earnestly hoped that the Vietnamese side will join the Chinese side in taking positive steps to contribute to the forthcoming negotiations in the interests of the friendship of the people of our two countries.

CHEN HSI-LIEN CONTINUES TALKS WITH KAMPUCHEA'S SON SEN

OW041326Y Peking NCNA in English 1303 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, this afternoon continued talks with Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

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Farewell Banquet

OWC50904Y Peking NCNA in English 0851 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, gave a farewell banquet at the Great Hall of the People here yesterday evening. Among the guests was Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council.

In his toast at the banquet, Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen said: "We are highly pleased with the complete success of our visit. Our two sides held talks in a warm atmosphere of the utmost sincerity, the deepest mutual understanding and the closest fraternal and militant friendship. Our stand and views on issues of common concern have shown once again that the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples and armies of Kampuchea and China are most profound and solid." He added: "Our visit has further consolidated and developed the great militant unity and fraternal revolutionary friendship between our two parties, two countries and two peoples."

"During our visit," he continued, "we have seen that the heroic Chinese People's Liberation Army founded by Chairman Mao are united as one with the Chinese people and have forged flesh-and-blood ties. The army absolutely obeys the command of the Communist Party of China headed by the wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. It maintains high vigilance and is prepared at all times against any sudden eventuality in order to oppose imperialism and expansionism, and particularly to oppose the aggression of expansionists who indulge in hegemonic ambitions and attempt to dominate the world."

Addressing the banquet, Vice-Premier Chen Hsi-lien said: "During the visit of the Kampuchean military delegation in China, the Chinese people's wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping met them and discussed questions of common concern in a comradely, cordial and friendly manner. This is of great importance for developing the friendly relations between the peoples and armies of our two countries." He pointed out that as the friendship between the two peoples and armies was founded on proletarian internationalism, there is no force that could break it.

The Chinese vice-premier continued: "In the face of acts of outside aggression and subversion, the Kampuchean people are waging a heroic and stubborn struggle in defence of their motherland's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Chairman Hua has pointed out that the struggle of the Kampuchean people is just. Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, we will follow the consistent teachings of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou and support and assist your just struggle. We are convinced that under the leadership of the Communist Party of Kampuchea with General Secretary Pol Pot as the leader, the Kampuchean people will surely win final victory."

Present at the banquet were Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Ju-kuang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; and leading members of the PLA services and arms, Peking units and Peking Garrison and of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee. Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao was present. Present were members of the Kampuchean military delegation, Kampuchean Ambassador to China Fich Cheang and counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy Yong Yem. Earlier yesterday morning, the military delegation visited a PLA artillery unit.

Delegation's Departure

OWO50846 Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and the military delegation of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea led by him wound up their official, friendly visit to China and left here for home by air this morning.

Seeing them off at the airport were Chen Hsi-lien, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army; Huang Yu-kun, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department; Chang Ju-kuang, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CCP Central Committee; Chang Hai-feng, vice-foreign minister; Wang Wan-lin, deputy commander of the PLA Navy; Tsao Li-huai, deputy commander of the PLA Air Force; leading members of the PLA services and arms, Peking units and Peking Garrison and the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and more than 2,000 commanders and fighters of the PLA ground, naval and air forces, as well as Chinese Ambassador to Kampuchea Sun Hao.

The airport flew the national flags of China and Kampuchea this morning. When Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen and the other Kampuchean comrades-in-arms arrived at the airport, the commanders and fighters beat drums and gongs and shouted slogans, hailing the complete success of the delegation's visit. Deputy Prime Minister Son Sen waved repeatedly to bid farewell to the Chinese comrades. Also present were Pich Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China, and Yong Yem, counsellor of the embassy.

Phnom Penh Arrival

OWO51622Y Peking NCNA in English 1616 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Son Sen, alternate member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea, deputy prime minister in charge of national defence and chairman of the General Staff Commission of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and the military delegation he led returned to Phnom Penh this morning after concluding their successful official and friendly visit to China, according to a dispatch from Phnom Penh.

They were met at the airport by Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea and other leading figures. Wang Yu-pei, charge d'affaires ad interim, and Teng Kung-shan, military attache, of the Chinese Embassy to Democratic Kampuchea, were also present at the airport.

CAMBODIA'S IENG SARY CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRC

OWO50846Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kampuchea and deputy prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, and his party left here for home by air this morning.

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They were seen off at the airport by Huang Hua and Chang Hai-feng, Chinese minister and vice-minister of foreign affairs; Shen Chien, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party; Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and Liang Feng, deputy department director of the Foreign Ministry. Present were Pich Cheang, Kampuchean ambassador to China, and Yong Yem, counsellor of the Kampuchean Embassy in Peking.

Phnom Penh Arrival

OW051602Y Peking NCNA in English 1556 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ieng Sary, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Democratic Kampuchea and deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane this morning, according to a report from Phnom Penh. The Kampuchean deputy prime minister and the government delegation led by him had been attending the recent ministers' meeting of non-aligned countries held in Belgrade, capital of Yugoslavia. They had also visited several other countries.

Among those greeting him at the airport was Nuon Chea, the deputy secretary of the KCP Central Committee and chairman of the Permanent Committee of the People's Congress of Kampuchea, and other Kampuchean leaders. The charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Democratic Kampuchea, Wang Yu-pei was also present at the airport.

KCP LEADS KAMPUCHEA IN STRUGGLE AGAINST VIETNAM

OW050434Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Talk on international current events: "The Kampuchean People's Just Struggle Against Vietnamese Authorities' Aggression"]

[Excerpts] Led by the Kampuchean Communist Party headed by Pol Pot, the heroic Kampuchean army-men and people have repeatedly smashed armed aggression and subversion launched by the Vietnamese authorities in order to defend national independence and sovereignty. After the failure to invade Kampuchea, the Vietnamese authorities have, since the beginning of July, mobilized planes to raid and shell Kampuchean villages, thus further revealing Vietnam's aggressive and expansionist features. Facts have proved that the Vietnamese authorities are the aggressors and the Kampuchean people the victims.

Not reconciled to the failure to expand territory through talks, the Vietnamese authorities began to launch both armed aggression and subversive activities against Kampuchea. Since September 1977 Vietnamese authorities have sent large numbers of troops to repeatedly cross the border in launching a large-scale invasion of Kampuchea. Fighting has taken place on Kampuchean territory where Vietnamese troops have penetrated tens of kilometers. Besides overt aggression, the Vietnamese authorities have also carried out subversion against Kampuchea in an attempt to overthrow the Kampuchean revolutionary regime by colluding with forces from within. Recently, the Vietnamese authorities have, in the name of captured Kampucheans, openly advocated in its central press and radio establishment of a "base" in Kampuchea and toppling of the legitimate government. Showing contempt for the basic principle of international relations, the Vietnamese authorities have adopted such an unrestrained manner and truculent attitude toward their neighbor, thereby fully unmasking their wild ambition to annex Kampuchea.

Why do the Vietnamese authorities want to launch armed aggression and subversive activities against Kampuchea regardless of all consequences? Because the large amount of military aid received during the war against the United States and the munitions and military supplies worth billions of dollars left behind by the United States have made the Vietnamese authorities' dizzy in a moment of excitement. Styling itself as a Southeast Asian power and bragging it is one of the few military powers in the world, Vietnam wants to use this military equipment to become "an overlord of Southeast Asia." First of all, they want to form a "federation of Indochina" with Vietnam as its leader. However, the Vietnamese authorities' ambition goes beyond forming a "federation of Indochina." Vainly hoping to dominate Southeast Asia, the Vietnamese authorities want to replace ASEAN with a so-called "organization of regional cooperation in Southeast Asia," which is similar to the "Asian collective security system" advocated by Soviet social imperialism. The Vietnamese authorities' ambition to establish regional hegemony has encountered resolute resistance from Kampuchea. For this reason, the Vietnamese authorities regard Kampuchea as an obstacle to establishing regional hegemony. They have unleashed armed aggression and subversion against Kampuchea in a vain attempt to eliminate it.

The Vietnamese authorities' aggression and subversion against Kampuchea and their activities in Southeast Asia have been supported and praised by Soviet social imperialism. The Soviet Union lauds the Vietnamese authorities for "having made a constructive contribution to broaden the process of detente in Asia" and "opening up a new prospect for easing tension." The Soviet Union calls Vietnam "a reliable outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia." However, the Vietnamese authorities' aggression against Kampuchea and their scheme to set up an "Indochina federation" have been strongly condemned by public opinion in Southeast Asia, as well as in the world.

Hegemonism pursued by the Soviet superpower has provided camouflage and support for the regional hegemonism of the Vietnamese authorities who, in turn, serve as little partners of the Soviet Union's superpower hegemonism.

At first the Vietnamese authorities thought that Kampuchea, with only a few million people, was no match for a country of 50 million such as Vietnam and that Kampuchea would yield to its armed forces and subversion. However, the heroic Kampuchean people, who are not afraid of brutal suppression, have united as one and stood up to defend their motherland. They waged a dauntless struggle and smashed one act of aggression and subversion after another launched by the Vietnamese authorities.

Not long ago, acting on instructions from the Political Bureau of the Vietnamese Communist Party, some Vietnamese attempted to foment a coup d'etat in Kampuchea. The Vietnamese authorities' objective was to overthrow the legal regime of Democratic Kampuchea, and failing to do so, they tried to occupy the vast eastern area of Kampuchea, detaching it from Kampuchea and setting up a puppet regime in this area. The Vietnamese authorities' plot ended in ignominious defeat. Led by the Kampuchean Communist Party, the Democratic Kampuchean Government, people and armed forces victoriously smashed this plot in late May.

Attacks on Kampuchea by the Vietnamese invading army from 15 to 29 June were completely smashed by the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. The Vietnamese Army suffered deserved punishment. During a counteroffensive, the Kampuchean Army killed some 3,500 troops and destroyed 19 tanks of the Vietnamese invading army.

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The Kampuchean people's just struggle has received increasing support from countries and people the world over. During his recent friendly visit to Kampuchea, (Kim Pong-ok), DPRK vice foreign minister, said: Under the leadership of the Kampuchean Communist Party headed by Secretary Pol Pot, the Kampuchean people are waging a struggle to defend the fruits of revolution, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea. The people and the Government of Korea resolutely stand on the same side with the Kampuchean people and Revolutionary Army.

Led by the Kampuchea Communist Party and supported by the fraternal countries and people throughout the world, the Kampuchean people are determined to maintain a high degree of revolutionary vigilance at all times, heighten their revolutionary consciousness and be ready at all times to smash new aggression, sabotage and subversion by the Vietnamese authorities.

SOUTH ASIA

PRC EDUCATION DELEGATION HOSTS DINNER IN SRI LANKA

OW051714Y Peking NCNA in English 1552 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Colombo, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Li Chi, leader of the visiting Chinese education delegation and vice-minister of education, gave a dinner at the Chinese Embassy here on the evening of August 3 to thank the Sri Lanka Government and educational circles for the hospitality accorded to the Chinese delegation during its visit to Sri Lanka.

Present at the dinner were Nissanka P. Wijeratne, minister of education and higher education; Lionel Jayatilake, deputy minister of education, and prominent personages in educational circles in Sri Lanka. Chinese Ambassador to Sri Lanka Sun Sheng-wei was also present.

The Chinese delegation made a friendly visit to Sri Lanka from August 2 to 4 as guests of the Ministry of Education and Higher Education after attending the 4th UNESCO regional conference of ministers of education and those responsible for economic planning in Asia and Oceania. The delegation visited Sri Lanka University, a technical college and a polytechnic school and were deeply impressed by developments of educational work in the country. They were warmly welcomed everywhere. On July 21, the delegation called on Minister Nissanka P. Wijeratne and had a cordial conversation with him. Chien Li-jen, deputy leader of the Chinese delegation and China's permanent representative to UNESCO was leaving for Paris today.

EUROPE

TENG HSIAO-PING RECEIVES AUSTRIAN DELEGATION

OW061225Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping met here this morning with the delegation of the Austrian Society for China-Research headed by Otto Roesch, minister of defence. They had a friendly talk. Austrian Ambassador to China Willfried Gredler was present.

On hand were Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries; Chu Tu-nan, vice-president of the association; Chu Tzu-chi, the association's Standing Council member; Yu Pei-wen, Chinese ambassador to Austria; and Chi Tsung-hua, deputy director of the West European Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY: USSR VIOLATION OF N. EUROPE'S SOVEREIGNTY

OWO51334Y Peking NCNA in English 1237 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA) -- "The Soviet Union is violating the sovereignty of the north European countries," says a PEOPLE'S DAILY commentary today.

"Soviet ships made at least eight intrusions into Norwegian waters in less than a month from June 27 to July 23, the commentary notes. "They laid instruments and cables there, made flag signals and conducted exercises. A Soviet vessel even operated in a military area within the four-mile limit off the Norwegian coast." Norwegian officials are justified in calling these violations part of Moscow's carefully planned policy," the commentary says. "It is the same old gunboat diplomacy practised by the old-line colonialists."

The Soviet intrusions were not isolated occurrences, the commentary continues. Last month, the Soviet press attacked Norway for inviting the inspector-general of the Bundeswehr to tour north Norway. A Soviet mouthpiece asserted that by inviting the West German visitor to an area bordering on Soviet territory, Norway had betrayed its mutual trust with the Soviet Union. Nor has Moscow respected the sovereignty of other Nordic countries, the commentary points out. Soviet aircraft had penetrated deep into Denmark's air space, even heading for its capital, Copenhagen. Soviet "fishing" vessels had flagrantly operated in Swedish waters. The Western public has deplored such Soviet outrages, the commentary says.

Increasing Soviet military presence in the north has been a cause of general worry, the commentary notes. The Soviet Union has increased its military buildup in its northern area abutting on the Nordic countries. Giant bases for land, air and naval forces have been built there, complete with airfields, missile sites and naval installations. Its northern and Baltic fleets sprawl along north European waters for an encirclement of Western Europe.

"In these circumstances, it is untenable to say that the Soviet Union's strategic focus has shifted from Europe to the Pacific so that the Kola Base is becoming less important. A forceful refutation of this is the recent Soviet manoeuvres in Nordic waters. Far-sighted people in the West have noted that increasing Soviet military buildup constitutes a challenge to the security of the West. The Soviet Union's strategic focus remains in Europe, and this is Moscow's established policy in its fight for the domination of the world," the commentary concludes.

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT

Teng Hsiao-ping Welcome

OWO41212Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug (HSINHUA) -- "Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, arrived here this afternoon by special plane at the head of an Arab Libyan delegation. They are on an official visit to China at the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of China. Madame Jallud arrived by the same plane.

The distinguished guests from Libya were given a warm welcome at the airport by Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs and his wife Ho Li-liang; Li Ching-chao, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister and other leading members of departments concerned.

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A welcoming ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of China and Libya. His Excellency Jallud, accompanied by Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Also present at the airport were diplomatic envoys of a number of Arab, African and Asian countries to China and other diplomatic officials of the embassies of these countries here.

Teng Hsiao-ping, Jallud Talk

OW050822Y Peking NCNA in English 0817 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, held talks here this morning with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Taking part in the talks were 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary of foreign affairs, and Huang Hua, Chinese foreign minister.

Continuing Talks

OW061246Y Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the State Council, continued talks here this afternoon with 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

State Banquet

OW051742Y Peking NCNA in English 1730 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--The State Council gave a banquet in the Great Hall of the People here this evening in honour of 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madame Jallud and the Arab Libyan delegation His Excellency Jallud is leading. Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping presided over this evening's banquet.

Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and His Excellency Jallud in their speeches, expressed the hope that the friendship between the peoples of China, Libya and other Arab countries would further develop and the Arab people including the Palestinian people would win constant victories in their just struggles.

Present were Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs, and his wife Ho Li-liang; Li Ching-chao, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Wang Jun-sheng, vice-minister of foreign trade; Cheng Fei, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Liu Hsiang-san, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; and leading members of other government departments, the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the China Islamic Association, Kung Ta-fei, Wang Yu-ching, Liu Ching-chih, Li Yen-shou, Pai Chieh-fu, Yang Chi and Chang Chieh.

Earlier today, Madame Jallud visited the Peking spare-time sports school for juniors and the exhibition on learning from Tachai in agriculture.

Visit to Mao Memorial

OW061230Y Peking NCNA in English 1203 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madame Jallud and the Arab Libyan delegation he is leading paid their respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall here this morning. His Excellency Jallud presented a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao. Then he and Madame Jallud and the other distinguished guests from Arab Libya walked slowly into the main hall and stood in silent tribute in front of the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung. The distinguished guests from Arab Libya were accompanied by Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Kung Ta-fei.

Peking Acrobatic Performance

OW061728Y Peking NCNA in English 1714 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the General Secretariat of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madame Jallud and the other distinguished guests on the Arab Libyan delegation attended a performance of acrobatics in the Great Hall of the People here this evening. Accompanying the distinguished guests at the performance were Chi Peng-fei, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Pai Chieh-fu, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee; and Kung Ta-fei, assistant foreign minister.

This evening's performance was sponsored by the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee on the occasion of the visit to China of the distinguished Libyan guests. The performers from the Peking Hsuanwu District Acrobatic Troupe drew round after round of applause.

ADDITIONAL REPORTAGE ON DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SOMALIA

Luncheon for Delegation

OW041658Y Peking NCNA in English 1618 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre today gave a luncheon at a presidential villa in Afgoio, 30 kilometres from Mogadiscio, in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and the Chinese Government delegation led by her. Shaded by large trees, the hosts and guests enjoyed a very friendly conversation. Present at the luncheon were Ismail Ali Abokar, Somali vice-president; Omar Arteh Ghalib, minister of presidential affairs; Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China, and other senior government and party officials.

The Chinese Government delegation returned here by special plane this morning after a visit to Kismayu, a port city in southern Somalia. Accompanied by Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar, the Chinese guests visited the equatorial monument, 60 kilometres north of Kismayu and some development projects.

Farewell Reception

OW042150Y Peking NCNA in English 2133 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 4 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chen Hu-hua, leader of the government delegation of the People's Republic of China and vice-premier of the State Council, gave a farewell reception at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. The reception proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere at the campus bedecked with traditional Chinese red lanterns.

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Present were deputy leaders Pan Chi and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister of communications and vice-minister in charge of the National Capital Construction Commission respectively, Chang Shih-chieh, member of the delegation and Chinese ambassador to Somalia, and other members of the delegation as well as representatives of the Chinese technical personnel and sports coaches in Somalia. Attending the reception were Hussein Culmie Afrah and Ismail Ali Abokar, vice presidents, Omar Artech Ghalib, minister of presidential affairs, and other high-ranking government and SRSP (Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party) officials. Envoys of diplomatic missions of various countries to Somalia and their wives were present.

In her toast at the reception, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua said that the Chinese Government delegation's visit has been most successful and satisfactory. She said that the delegation held fruitful discussions with Somali leaders and the discussions proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and mutual understanding and yielded satisfactory results. She said: "Wherever we went, we felt very much at home. The friendly reception accorded to us and the sentiments of deep friendship so spontaneously demonstrated by your officials and people--men and women, old and young--are a vivid illustration that Sino-Somali friendship has struck deep into the hearts of the people." She went on: "We have seen with our own eyes that the people of Somalia under the leadership of President Siad Barre are diligently working with dynamism in a heroic and tenacious fighting spirit. They have overcome various difficulties and promoted the development of their national economy and national construction. The prospects for your country are very good. Somalia has a promising future and is now valiantly forging ahead."

She stated: It is reassuring that our current visit has contributed to the enhancement of Sino-Somali friendship and the furtherance of the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries." She added: "It is our view that Sino-Somali friendship is not an expediency. The common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism closely links us together and the five principles of peaceful coexistence are a solid basis for developing the friendly relations and cooperation between our two countries. Let the peoples of China and Somalia live in friendship for generations to come!"

In his reply, Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar said that though short in duration, the Chinese Government delegation's visit has been a complete success. He said: "The Somali people, party and government highly value and appreciate your sincere co-operation and we are certain that this highway (in Burao) will always remain as a living symbol of true friendship from the Chinese people to the Somali people." He continued: "During the talks, the leaders of our two countries sincerely exchanged views on the international situation, the strengthening of the excellent relations already existing between our two countries and other issues of common interest and deepening our mutual understanding and trust."

He said: "We firmly believe that the further consolidation and development of the friendship between the people of China and Somalia and the friendly relations and co-operation between our two countries are in the fundamental interests of our two peoples in their just struggle for independence and the maintenance of national sovereignty and opposition to superpower hegemonism and interference as well as of the Third World people's cause of unity and co-operation." He requested the distinguished Chinese guests to convey, upon their return, to the Chinese people the good wishes and high respect of the Somali people.

Somalia Departure

OW051409Y Peking NCNA in English 1311 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Mogadiscio, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and the government delegation led by her left here by special plane this morning after successfully winding up an official, friendly visit to Somalia. 2,000 local people, dancing and singing, gathered at the airport to give the Chinese delegation a warm send-off. The well-wishers held high the portraits of President Mohamed Siad Barre and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and shouted slogans in praise of Sino-Somali friendship and against colonialism, racism and hegemonism. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua went around the airport to meet the enthusiastic crowd. Escorted by Somali Vice-President Ismail Ali Abokar, she reviewed a guard of honour after the playing of the national anthems of Somalia and China. The Somali and Chinese friends said good-bye to each other by the plane side, wishing further development to the ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation was seen off at the airport by Ahmed Habib Ahmed, chairman of the State Planning Bureau of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party; Mohamed Hawadle Madar, minister of public works; Mohamed Ismail Kahin, Somali ambassador to China; and other high-ranking government and party officials. Present on the occasion were Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh and other officials of the Chinese Embassy here as well as representatives of the Chinese technical personnel and sports coaches in the country. On hand were also heads of the diplomatic missions of various countries to Somalia.

Libreville Arrival

OW052032Y Peking NCNA in English 2024 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Libreville, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation headed by Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, arrived in Libreville by special plane at noon today for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Gabon, after ending its visit in Somalia. Deputy leaders of the delegation are Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications, and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister in charge of the Capital Construction Commission.

Chen Mu-hua and her party were welcomed at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Labour in Charge of Relations With the Assemblies of Gabon Jean Stanislas Migolet, Secretary of State For the Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Jean Baptiste Ngomo, and other Gabonese Government officials. Chinese Ambassador to Gabon Liu Ying-hsien, who is also a member of the delegation, and other officials of the Chinese Embassy were present at the airport to welcome the delegation. Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua issued a written statement to the press at the airport. Accompanied by Gabonese Deputy Prime Minister J.S. Migolet, the Chinese delegation drove to the guest house.

Dinner for Delegation

OW061610Y Peking NCNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Libreville, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Jean Stanislas Migolet, Gabonese deputy prime minister and minister of the interior, hosted a dinner here yesterday evening in honour of Chinese Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua and the Chinese Government delegation she is leading.

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Present on the occasion were Rene Radembino-Coniquet, minister and secretary-general of the presidency; Jean Baptiste Ngomo, secretary of state for the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; Jacques Oyono Mezu, counsellor of the president for international and African affairs; and other high officials. Ambassador Liu Ying-hsien and diplomatic officials of the Chinese Embassy here were also present.

Deputy Prime Minister Migolet and Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua both spoke at the dinner. The Gabonese deputy prime minister said: Bilateral cooperation between Gabon and China "is based on the sole criterion of real friendship and joint economic interests without any attempt to interfere in our respective internal affairs." He said: "Allow me to propose a toast to the health of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and President Omar Bongo, to the health of the heroic Chinese and Gabonese people and the closer relations of friendship and cooperation between our two states."

In her speech, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua spoke highly of the achievements made by the Gabonese people under the leadership of President Bongo in developing their national economy and building the nation. She said: "In international affairs, the Gabonese Government pursues a policy of non-alignment, opposition to imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, and support for African national liberation movements. During his term of office as the OAU executive president, President Bongo had on many occasions urged African countries to close their ranks and jointly frustrate the divisive plots of super-powers, thus making new contributions to Africa's united struggle against hegemonism and winning the praise and respect of African countries."

Referring to the situation in Africa, she said that the African people "have a strong demand for eliminating foreign interference and driving external aggressive forces out of Africa. We consider their demand as a just one, and we support the African governments and people in their united struggle against hegemonism." "We are convinced that the heroic African people, through their united struggle, will certainly be able to defeat all external aggression and interference and win the independence and liberation of the whole African Continent," she added. In conclusion, the vice-premier expressed the hope that the friendly relations and cooperation between China and Gabon will be further consolidated and develop.

The banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER, DELEGATION VISIT HUNAN

OW061620Y Peking NCNA in English 1547 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--Alioune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, Madame Beye and the Malian Government delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit to Hunan Province and left here for Nanking by special plane this morning.

The Malian guests were seen off at the airport by Lo Chiu-yueh, vice-chairman of the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Minister Beye and other guests arrived in Changsha from Peking on August 4. In the evening, they were honoured at a banquet hosted by the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

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On August 5, Minister and Madame Beye went to Shaoshan, the home village of the Chinese people's great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. They visited Chairman Mao's birth place and the exhibition hall attached to it, where they were given an account of Chairman Mao's studies, physical labour, life and revolutionary activities in his youth.

On their way back to Changsha from Shaoshan, Minister Beye and other Malian guests inspected the Yintienshih aqueduct of an irrigation system which was built under the direction of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng when he worked in Hunan.

While in Changsha, the Malian friends visited the Hunan Provincial No 1 Teachers Institute and the Aiwan Pavilion, both places related to Chairman Mao's revolutionary activities in his early days, the Hunan Provincial Museum and a pottery and porcelain exhibition.

KENYAN WEEKLY PRAISES PRC'S FOREIGN AID PRINCIPLES

OW061600Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--The WEEKLY REVIEW of Kenya highly praises China's eight principles guiding economic and technical aid to other countries as announced by the late Premier Chou En-lai during his visits to African countries in 1964, and exposes and denounces the Soviet Union for its political domination, economic exploitation and military aggression in Africa under the pretext of "assistance."

Taking China's assistance to African countries as an example, an article in the latest issue of the WEEKLY REVIEW notes that China has since maintained these principles. "Chinese aid would be based on 'equality and mutual benefit'" and "China would cooperate economically with other developing countries so that they would 'free themselves from colonial control' and strengthen the anti-imperialist forces in the world," it says. "It is setting an example of what economic relations between countries should be," it stresses.

The article continues: "China always 'respects the sovereignty of the recipient countries' and 'never asks for any privileges or attaches any conditions.'" "China would provide interest-free or low-interest loans to aid the developing countries and would cooperate to lighten their financial burdens." "The Chinese would 'help them embark step by step on the road of self-reliance'."

"The Chinese," it emphasizes, "would help Africans build projects which requires less investment while yielding quicker results" and "provide the best-quality equipment of its own manufacture at international market prices." "These are terms of an honest and friendly trader," it notes.

Chinese experts, it says, "would provide full technical training to the workers in the recipient country so that the completed project could be operated efficiently. In the long run, this training alone would provide more economic advantages than the project itself." "At the same time," it continues, "Chinese experts were to be provided with the same living standards available to the local people of the same position."

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Contrasting this to the way Soviet aid is provided, the article points out "Russian technicians arrogantly demand enormous salaries, first-class air conditioned houses, servants, big motor-cars and imported food and drink." "Their aid includes minimum technical training for the local workers," it reveals. "They keep secret their blueprints and plans, and they refuse to permit anyone but their own technicians to operate--and in some cases, even to see--the more complicated machinery."

"What the Russians demand in return for their aid amounts to exploitation and diminished independence," the article declares. "The terms of most Soviet loans are as bad as those made by the worst of the exploiting European colonialists." "The Russians make little effort to hide the fact that they want an aided-country to become economically and politically under their control."

"The need to use force is in itself proof that the Soviet Union has nothing to offer Africa; in the end, their military aggressions will prove counter-productive," the article stresses. "The Russians provide a negative object lesson that shows Africa clearly the foreign allies who can be trusted," it says. The article notes in conclusion that the Chinese "will find that they have many African friends who will cooperate closely on the basis of 'equality and mutual benefit.'"

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN FARM MACHINERY DELEGATION FETED

OWO60139Y Peking NCNA in English 0115 GMT 6 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--Hsiang Nan, vice-minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building, met and hosted a banquet today in honour of an agricultural machinery delegation from Canada. The delegation is composed of Elwood Norman Groh, vice-president of the Business Development of the McKee Brothers Co.; William Alexander Murray, president of the Massey-Ferguson Industries Ltd. and Ronald Edward Penfold, director of the Technical Supporting Service of the International Harvester Co. They had a friendly conversation on mutual cooperation.

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NIEH JUNG-CHEN SPEAKS AT NATIONAL MILITIA CONFERENCE

OW042359Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Aug--Nieh Jung-chen, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, today attended the National Militia Conference being held in Peking and made an important speech.

Also present at today's session were Wei Kuo-ching, Su Chen-hua, Chang Ting-fa and Chen Hsi-lien, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee; Wang Chen, vice premier of the State Council; and Su Yu, responsible person of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee.

Yang Yung, deputy chief of the PLA General Staff, presided over today's session while Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen addressed the conference amid warm applause.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen said: This conference's participants have seriously studied the instructions of Chairman Mao and Chairman Hua; systematically summed up our experiences, both positive and negative, in the struggle against Lin Biao and the "gang of four" over militia building; and clearly set the task and demands for strengthening militia building under the new historical conditions. The conference is of great significance to further implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, the general task for the new period and the principle and task set by the Military Commission on grasping the key link in running the army well and being prepared for war. It is significant to the development and growth of our armed forces, which are composed of field armies, local armies and the militia, as well as to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen said: Our militia was founded by great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. Nurtured by Chairman Mao's concept on people's war, the militia has continuously developed itself and grown in the course of the struggle against powerful enemies at home and abroad and the "left" and right opportunist lines within the party. When Chairman Mao led the Chinese people in waging the prolonged revolutionary war, he always attached importance to the people's important position and role. The revolutionary war in China, like a single spark at the beginning, gradually kindled a prairie fire. We finally defeated such powerful enemies at home and abroad as Chiang Kaishek and Japanese imperialism, miracles in the annals of Chinese and foreign wars, simply because we relied on the people and waged a people's war. Chairman Mao left us the military structure that armed all the people and combined field armies, local armies and the militia. He also left us the strategy and tactics for people's war. What he left us has enriched the treasure house of Marxist military science and theories. What he left us is a revolutionary heirloom that we must pass on from generation to generation.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen pointed out: The outstanding contributions made by the Chinese militia in various revolutionary wars have been recorded in the brilliant history of the Chinese revolution, and they are beyond any doubt. Nevertheless, we must clearly answer a question; that is, whether the militia is still useful and whether its effectiveness will become smaller or larger during a modern war. This is not only a question that some comrades do not fully understand, but it has also been an important question during the struggle between the two kinds of military thought and between the two military lines since the founding of the People's Republic.

He said: Peng Te-huai talked such nonsense as "the militia has accomplished its historical mission." He cut back militia organizations and disarmed the militia in an attempt to abolish the militia system. The Lin Biao antiparty clique asked "what is so much militia work for?"

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They cut back leading militia organs, scaled down militia work and sabotaged militia building. The "gang of four," which struck an ultra-left pose, organized the militia into the "second armed force" in an attempt to usurp party and state power. They never mentioned anything about preparedness against wars of aggression. Peng Te-huai, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" all disregarded the people's strength and slighted the militia's role in future wars in an attempt to weaken the foundation of the revolutionary war and radically negate Chairman Mao's concept on people's war.

He said: Chairman Mao seriously criticized their mistakes. He clearly pointed out that as long as imperialism still exists, the militia should be strengthened, not weakened.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen said: The militia is the solid basis for waging a modern people's war. The more modernized the war is, the more we should emphasize the combined strength of field armies, local armies and the militia, and the more we should emphasize the militia's role. We need the militia to fight in coordination with the army, reinforce troop units, support the front and strengthen the rear areas. The people's militia will participate in every phase and every link of a future war. The militiamen will shoulder even more arduous tasks and impose even greater demands on themselves. Everyone must fully understand this point. If one ignores the role of the people's militia in future wars against aggression, one will make the revolution suffer and commit an extremely grave mistake.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen said: In future wars against aggression, no matter from what angle we examine them, the strategic position of the people's militia can only be increased, not lessened, and the role of the people's militia can only be larger, not smaller. In fighting a people's war under modern conditions, we will have to rely on the masses and on the people's militia even more. Without the people's militia the army will only become a "one-armed general" and will be like water without a source. It will lose its own foundation in fighting a people's war. To win victories in a future war against aggression, we must pay complete attention to militia building. This is a major issue that will determine who will win the war and whether or not a nation will survive.

He stressed: To strengthen militia building is the joint task of the entire party and army. The whole party must pay attention to military affairs and do a still better job in implementing the system of dual leadership by the military command and the local party committees under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. All local party committees must attach importance to militia work, list it as an important task in their daily agenda, and firmly strengthen their leadership. They must follow Chairman Mao's instruction in paying attention to both civilian and military affairs and taking care of both money and guns. It must be clearly understood that we are carrying out socialist revolution and construction in an international environment of unrest. Our enemies will certainly hate to see us developing the four modernizations and building a powerful motherland. They will definitely try to undermine us and make trouble. We must see the tigers and wolves on the road ahead and realize the arduous tasks placed on our shoulders. We must think of the danger ahead while living in peace. We must proceed from the policy "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people." We must link militia building with our current tasks in revolution and production, and achieve the goal of grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously.

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On the one hand, we must mobilize the militiamen to contribute to realization of the four modernizations, and bring into full play their role as a main force on the production front. On the other hand, we must also put militia work on a solid basis organizationally, politically and militarily and turn the people's militia into a gigantic force in speeding up socialist economic construction and in consolidating national defense.

He said: Holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, our wise leader and supreme commander Chairman Hua is our glorious example in studying and practicing Chairman Mao's military thinking and line. Both during the years of war and after liberation, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng has unswervingly implemented and safeguarded Chairman Mao's thinking on people's war; always attached great importance to militia work; and has shown concern for and promoted the growth of the people's militia in the course of the three revolutionary struggles. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," Chairman Hua at various important party meetings has time and again stressed the need to strengthen army building and militia building and be prepared against wars of aggression. The entire party and army must follow the glorious example set by Chairman Hua, learn from Chairman Hua's glorious practices, wholly and correctly understand Chairman Mao's theory and his instructions on people's war, inherit them in an all-round and systematic manner, and make use of and further develop them under new historic conditions.

Vice Chairman Nieh Jung-chen said in conclusion: The Soviet Union and the United States are at present locked in an increasingly fierce struggle for hegemony and a world war will break out one day. Soviet revisionism, in particular, is bent on subjugating China. It pokes its nose everywhere in committing aggression and carrying out subversion. It is our most dangerous enemy. We must heighten our vigilance. In order to defend ourselves against aggression from imperialism, particularly social imperialism, and to safeguard the new Long March of the Chinese people, we must have powerful armed forces. We must not only have a powerful regular army, but we must also organize contingents of the people's militia on a big scale and make everyone a soldier. This is the most reliable guarantee for China's security. If social imperialism and imperialism dare to launch a war of aggression against China, they will certainly be swept into China's vast ocean where everyone is a soldier.

Also attending today's session were responsible persons of various general departments of the PLA: Chang Tsai-chien, Li Ta, Chih Hao-tien, Hsu Li-ching, Fu Chung, Huang Yu-kun, Yen Chin-sheng, Wang Ping and Li Yuan.

PARTY SCHOOL STUDENTS DISCUSS MAO'S 1962 TALK

OW051126Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1228 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Report on 3 August PEOPLE'S DAILY article: "Scientific Summing-Up, Profound Teachings and Admonitions"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 4 Aug--The 3 August PEOPLE'S DAILY carried an article, entitled "Scientific Summing-Up, Profound Teachings and Admonitions," about the students of the CCP Central Committee party school holding a discussion meeting to exchange ideas on Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee." These comrades had all attended the enlarged working conference convened by the CCP Central Committee many years ago and personally listened to Chairman Mao's cordial teachings and admonitions. They all agreed that Chairman Mao's important speech was an immortal, shining Marxist-Leninist document.

It was not only a beacon lighting our path ahead, helping us clear away the mists and overcome our difficulties in those years, but it also is the sharpest ideological weapon we can use today to deepen the exposure and criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and thoroughly eliminate the remnant pernicious influence of their fake left, real right counterrevolutionary revisionist line.

In the light of their personal experiences in the 10th and 11th struggle between the two lines, comrades attending the discussion meeting indignantly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in seriously sabotaging the party's democratic centralism. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" used the power they had usurped to violate Chairman Mao's teachings. They rabidly sabotaged the party's concentrated, unified leadership and rampantly trampled on intraparty democracy and people's democracy. They ran the "hat factory" and the "iron and steel factory," and if anyone even slightly violated their factional regulations and law, they seized and bludgeoned him. They concocted many wrong, fake and trumped-up cases. Under their fascist rule, everybody both inside and outside the party was scared and angry but dared not speak out. They created a suffocating atmosphere that seriously dampened the enthusiasm of party members, cadres and the masses. Had it not been for the party Central Committee headed by wise leader Chairman Hua, which smashed the diabolical "gang of four" at one blow, our party and state would have been in the gravest situation imaginable.

Some comrades cheerfully said: Over the past year and more, the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has taken measures to restore and develop the party's fine tradition and encourage people to speak out freely. As a result, a new situation has begun to emerge both inside and outside the party, smashing the mental fetters of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The oppressive atmosphere they created, in which "ten thousand horses stand mute," has been swept away. Everyone dares to speak out. Now the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has openly published this important speech by Chairman Mao. This fully reflects the wishes of the whole party and people throughout the country.

Many comrades said: Though Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been swept onto the rubbish heap of history, we should never underestimate their remnant pernicious influence. Even now some leading comrades still practice "what I say goes." They still think they themselves are brilliant and look down upon the masses. They only want to hear lower level cadres and the masses praise their work, but cannot tolerate any criticism. They act as if they were a tiger whose backside no one dares touch. If they deal with competing opinions, particularly questions in academic and theoretical fields, some comrades refuse to use persuasion and discussion or view others as equals. Instead, they take an aristocratic attitude, play the lord, give orders and use their power to oppress people in a high-handed way. Some leading cadres, panic-stricken with the "gang of four's" reactionary use of power and punishment, still have lingering fear. They assume their "official" posts but dare not make any decisions. They have almost lost their principles and sense of responsibility. They regard their own honor and gain as more important than the cause of the party and the people's interests.

Comrades pointed out at the discussion meeting: There should be a system to guarantee intraparty democracy and people's democracy. We need to affirm the criticism of those at higher levels by those at lower levels. Leading cadres must be supervised by the masses. It is necessary to allow people to speak out and criticize. It will not hurt if they say something wrong. It is necessary to prohibit the seizing of people and bludgeoning and labeling them. It is imperative to fully guarantee the democratic rights of party members and the masses. It is necessary to advocate that leading cadres work well in cooperation with those who disagree with them, particularly with those who previously opposed them and have since been proved wrong.

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All comrades confidently said: Since the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hu smashed at one blow the "gang of four," who were noxious to the state and the people, all fronts in all localities have exposed and criticized their crimes. The whole country has won initial success in realizing stability and unity. Now the vast number of cadres, party members and masses are all trying hard to achieve the splendid goal of realizing the four modernizations. The situation is excellent. We must race against time, study hard and conscientiously sum up historical experiences and lessons, so that our thought and work style can meet the demands of a new historical period.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ON CHOU'S SUPPORT FOR MAO'S MILITARY THOUGHT

OWO41132Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0325 GMT 30 Jul 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 30 July article by theoretical group of the Chinese Academy of Military Science: "Comrade Chou En-lai--Faithful Executor of Chairman Mao's Military Thinking"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 30 July 1978--The Chinese People's Liberation Army has passed 51 fighting years since the Nanchang Uprising on 1 August 1927. In commemorating this great red-letter day, we all the more cherish the memory of Comrade Chou En-lai, the outstanding leader and organizer of the Nanchang Uprising and great proletarian military strategist who made magnificent contributions to the development of our army.

Uphold Armed Struggle and Assist Chairman Mao in Building Our Army

Comrade Chou En-lai was one of the first great revolutionaries of our party to recognize the importance of armed struggle and to participate in military activities.

During the first revolutionary civil war period, Comrade Chou En-lai served at one time or another as chairman of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee, director of the Political Department of Whampoa Military Academy, director of the Political Department of the 1st Army of the National Revolutionary Army, Standing Committee member of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi Regional CCP Committee and concurrently director of its Military Department, secretary of the Military Committee of the Chekiang Regional CCP Committee and secretary of the Military Committee of the CCP Central Committee, and so forth. During his service in the 1st Army of the National Revolutionary Army, he twice took part in and led the eastern expedition that defeated the warlord Chen Chiung-ming. After the eastern expedition, it was Comrade Chou En-lai who, on Chairman Mao's proposal to build an army directly under our party's leadership, personally organized on the basis of an armored vehicle brigade the Yeh Ting Independent regiment, which won recognition as the "iron regiment" during the northern expedition.

During this time, Comrade Chou En-lai applied basic Marxist theory on revolution through violence to the Chinese revolution. Stressing the importance of party leadership over military work, he initiated political work in the army and established a political work system. He actively advocated the appointment of party representatives and the forming of political departments within Whampoa Military Academy and the National Revolutionary Army just as Lenin had done with the Red Army; the establishment of the Communist and Socialist Youth League organizations; the initiation of vigorous political work among party and youth league members; the expansion of party influence; and the winning over and reform of the old army.

The question of waging armed struggle and building a revolutionary army significantly affects the success or failure of the revolution. One's stand on this question also determines whether one is a Marxist or a revisionist.

Chen Tu-hsiu, the leader of the right opportunist line, always opposed party control of the army, arguing nonsensically that "the communists would become warlords once they have an army in their hands." Chairman Mao resolutely opposed Chen Tu-hsiu's erroneous view and attached great importance to the question of controlling the revolutionary armed forces and waging armed struggle. The Nanchang Uprising, personally led and organized by Comrade Chou En-lai, supported by practice Chairman Mao's correct stand.

The Nanchang Uprising marked the beginning of our party's armed struggles and the founding of a revolutionary army. It fired the first shot against the Kuomintang reactionaries and set up a fresh banner of armed struggle for the whole party and nation. The Autumn Harvest Uprising and the march toward the Chinggang Mountains, personally led by Chairman Mao, enabled the Nanchang Uprising to bear fruit in the end.

Actively Safeguard and Defend Chairman Mao as the Supreme Commander of Our Army

Since our army's founding, there has always been a fierce struggle between the two lines on the question of leadership over the army. A communist does not fight for military power for himself but will do so for the party and the people. Comrade Chou En-lai attached great importance to the party's absolute leadership over the army. From long practice, he had become deeply aware of the following truth: Comrade Mao Tsetung's orientation is the orientation of the Chinese Communist Party and his line is the line of the Chinese Bolsheviks. Therefore, in the last several decades, Comrade Chou En-lai regarded the defense of Chairman Mao's supreme command of the army as defending the highest interest of the party. He waged resolute, relentless struggle against conspirators and careerists who attempted to oppose the party and disrupt the army.

In January 1931, Wang Ming usurped the leadership of the party Central Committee, pushed through a "left" opportunist line and successively deprived Chairman Mao of his leadership over the party and the Red Army in the base area. The domination of Wang Ming's line caused the defeat of the fifth counter campaign against "encirclement and suppression" in the central base area. This forced the Red Army to make the Long March on which it suffered severe losses in the initial stage. Party members and cadres eagerly expected Chairman Mao to return to the leading post. They demanded a change in party and Red Army leadership. A number of comrades who had approved of Wang Ming's line also gradually became aware of the indispensability of Chairman Mao to the revolution and the Red Army. Comrade Chou En-lai vigorously supported Chairman Mao's stand in convening the Tsunyi meeting. During the meeting he criticized Wang Ming's erroneous line and supported Chairman Mao's correct line. The success of the Tsunyi meeting corrected the errors of Wang Ming's military and organizational line, ended its domination and established Chairman Mao's leadership over the entire party and army. In this historical turning point, Comrade Chou En-lai played an extremely important role.

After the Tsunyi meeting, Comrade Chou En-lai assisted Chairman Mao in leading and commanding the Red Army, which then broke through an encircling force of several hundred thousand enemy troops, escaped pursuit by quick manoeuvring and completely abandoned a passive strategy to seize the initiative in the war.

For his part, Lin Biao opposed Chairman Mao's strategic command. He said it could destroy the army. He telephoned Peng Te-huai and said: "Present leadership won't do. You come out and take over." He also personally wrote to Chairman Mao and arrogantly demanded that he step down.

At the enlarged meeting of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee held in May 1935, Chairman Mao sternly criticized Lin Piao, while Comrade Chou En-lai also waged a resolute struggle against him and others.

In June 1935 the communist 1st Front Army and 4th Front Army joined forces at Maokung, Szechwan Province. At that time Chang Kuo-tao, who commanded the 4th Front Army, frenziedly opposed the correct policy put forward by Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee on going to the north to fight against Japanese aggression to get the whole country to launch an upsurge in resisting Japanese aggression. He stubbornly insisted on running away to the border areas of Szechwan and Hsikang or Tsinghai and Sinkiang. He openly attempted to usurp power and called for the reorganization of the Military Commission of the party Central Committee and the general headquarters of the Red Army in order to assume the post of Chairman of the Military Commission and "do as he wished." Later, he even vainly attempted to use force to threaten the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao. He eventually hoisted an antiparty, sinister flag and set up a bogus party central committee.

Amid this turbulent struggle, Comrade Chou En-lai firmly stood on the side of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, united the masses of commanders and fighters of the 1st and 4th Front Armies, waged a resolute struggle against Chang Kuo-tao's divisiveness and defeatism and defended Chairman Mao's position as supreme commander of our army. Comrade Chou En-lai was seriously ill at that time but he still actively assisted Chairman Mao in leading the main force of the Red Army of the party Central Committee to move to the north, eliminating danger and achieving the great victory of the 25,000-li Long March. After arriving in northern Shensi, Comrade Chou En-lai continued to fight against Chang Kuo-tao's divisiveness and defeatism, arranged to unite various forces of the Red Army under the banner of Chairman Mao and prepared to meet the crucial point in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression.

During the early period of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Wang Ming's right capitulationist line had developed into a major threat within the party. He advocated that "everything should be submitted to the approval of the united front" and "everything should follow the order of the united front." He wanted to give up our party's leadership over the army and place the Eighth Route Army and the new 4th Army under the unified leadership of the Kuomintang. Comrade Chou En-lai firmly implemented the principle of independence in joining the united front--a principle formulated for our party by Chairman Mao--and waged struggles against both the Kuomintang's anticommunist policy and Wang Ming's right capitulationist line. Through his struggle, we greatly reduced the danger of surrendering to the Kuomintang and further strengthened the leadership of our army and of Chairman Mao over the army.

After entering the socialist period, Comrade Chou En-lai waged resolute struggles against Kao Kang's "army party theory" and Peng Te-huai's "one man leadership."

In the course of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao and the "gang of four" dished up such reactionary fallacies as "ferreting out a small handful of people within the army" and "ferreting out the bourgeoisie within the army" and vainly attempted to create chaos in the army and usurp the army's leading power. When Lin Piao and the "gang of four" occupied high positions and ran amuck, Comrade Chou En-lai waged a complicated, sharp struggle against them.

When the Lin Piao antiparty clique advocated that the Chinese People's Liberation Army was under Lin Piao's "direct command" and vainly attempted to "command and direct everything" themselves, Comrade Chou En-lai repeatedly emphasized that Chairman Mao was the supreme commander of our army and insisted that the army must ask approval from, and report to, Chairman Mao on all major issues.

After the convocation of the second plenum of the 9th CCP Central Committee, Comrade Chou En-lai actively implemented Chairman Mao's instructions, personally presided over meetings to expose and criticize Lin Piao's sworn followers, personally reviewed the appointment of cadres and regained the power over the army usurped by Lin Piao and his followers. In smashing Lin Piao's scheme to launch a counterrevolutionary coup, Comrade Chou En-lai personally took command and firmly placed the important power of commanding and directing the army in the hands of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Mao. He thus prevented a great calamity for our party, country and army.

When the "gang of four" were playing tricks and vainly attempted to destroy our great wall and usurp power over the army, Comrade Chou En-lai made the arrangements that prevented them from interfering with the army. He shattered their schemes.

Resolutely Implement the Strategic Policies and Principles of Fighting Formulated by Chairman Mao

In leading the Chinese people in the revolutionary war, Chairman Mao formulated a whole series of strategic policies and principles of fighting for the people's war that was a magic power for our army in winning the war. Comrade Chou En-lai creatively implemented these policies and principles and made great contributions to winning victories in the revolutionary war.

After the outbreak of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, the Chinese revolution entered a new historical period. Because the enemy was stronger than our army and Chiang Kai-shek tried to rely on the Japanese army to eliminate our army, Chairman Mao formulated the principle of independence on the united front and the principle of fighting independent guerrilla wars in mountainous areas for our party. Wang Ming, Peng Te-huai, Lin Piao and their ilk refused to follow these principles and advocated that the Eighth Route Army should fight a major war in coordination with the Kuomintang Army. Comrade Chou En-lai firmly stood at Chairman Mao's side in this respect.

After winning the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, Comrade Chou En-lai led the Chinese Communist Party's delegation in waging an unflinching struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries at the negotiating table in Chungking, Nanking and other places. He also paid close attention to the enemy's movements, made prompt suggestions to our side and sometimes directly sent messages to various liberated regions. He thus effectively coordinated and directed our party's struggle militarily.

In September 1947, the liberation war entered the period of decisive strategic battles. With his excellent military mind Comrade Chou En-lai assisted Chairman Mao in directing the fighting of our army and carrying out arduous organizational work. He also helped to formulate a series of strategic policy decisions and fighting plans and personally drafted many important fighting orders and directives. According to incomplete information, Comrade Chou En-lai personally drafted more than 20 messages for the fighting of the Liaohsi-Shenyang, Peiping-Tientsin and Huai-Hai campaigns, giving detailed instructions on the disposition of forces, direction of battles and resupply of soldiers and materials.

In late October 1948, Chiang Kai-shek in a vain attempt tried to launch a surprise attack on Shihchiachuang, where the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao were located at that time.

When the enemy troops started to invade the area and moved southward along the Pinghan Railway, Comrade Chou En-lai personally wrote three letters to Chairman Mao reporting on the situation and our army's disposition at 0430, 0600 and 0700 on 27 October.

With Comrade Chou En-lai's careful disposition of our forces and in accordance with Chairman Mao's instructions, the Huapei field army and the masses of militiamen along the Shihchiachuang-Paoing Railway quickly mobilized. They heroically repulsed and drove the enemies back to north of Paoing, and thus smashed Chiang Kai-shek's scheme.

Comrade Chou En-lai in this way specifically and effectively implemented great leader Chairman Mao's strategic plan, assisted Chairman Mao in organizing and directing our army in quickly winning victories in strategically decisive battles and laid down a foundation for burying the Chiang Dynasty and liberating all of China.

After liberating the entire country, our army won numerous victories in the struggle to defend the socialist motherland and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. These victories were all won with the efforts of our esteemed and beloved Comrade Chou En-lai. In the war of resisting U.S. aggression and aiding Korea, he shouldered the heavy task of organizing the Chinese People's Volunteer and mobilizing people throughout the country to support the war. He issued a series of directives on how the volunteers were to implement Chairman Mao's military thinking and principles of action.

Our army's shelling of Kinmen [Quemoy] in 1958 was a wise strategic action taken by Chairman Mao. Comrade Chou En-lai personally made decisions on the time of shelling, targets, the number of shells used and combined military struggle with political and diplomatic struggle, thus dealing blows at the rabid arrogance of the U.S.-Chiang reactionaries.

In the self-defense counterattack on Chenpao Island, Comrade Chou En-lai repeatedly instructed the troops to strictly follow the principle laid down by Chairman Mao and issued specific directives on dealing with various situations in the border conflicts triggered by Soviet revisionism. In line with Chairman Mao's and Premier Chou's directives, our army upheld revolutionary principles, did battle "with good reason, with advantage and with restraint" and forcefully smashed the Soviet revisionist new tsar's intrusion.

Showing Deep Concern for Army Building

To seize and consolidate political power, the proletariat must build up and strengthen its own armed force. Comrade Chou En-lai always showed great concern for army building and made permanent contributions to strengthening our army's revolutionization and modernization.

After the founding of new China, Comrade Chou En-lai conscientiously implemented Chairman Mao's call. "Strive to build a powerful national defense army." In the 1950's and afterwards, Comrade Chou En-lai personally conducted investigation and study and fulfilled the plan on building all new services and arms and founding institutions of higher learning, including the selection of leading cadres, the establishment of organizations, the use of weapons and equipment, scientific research and production, curricula, teaching plans, political work and military training. Even the "II Artillery Corps" was personally named by him. When the Capital Construction Engineering Corps was organized, the Lin Biao antiparty clique vainly attempted to abolish it under the pretext of "regularization." Comrade Chou En-lai stepped forth bravely and launched a tit-for-tat struggle against the clique, thus guaranteeing the existence of this new arm built with Chairman Mao's approval.

In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, in order to respond to Chairman Mao's great call for "three supports" and "two militaries," Comrade Chou En-lai, though busy with myriad affairs every day, often received personnel participating in "three supports" and "two militaries" and elucidated their great significance.

Comrade Chou En-lai paid great attention to constant improvement of our army's technical equipment. During the early period of the war of resisting Japanese aggression, he pointed out: "We are not in favor of the theory that weapons decide everything, but it is imperative to improve the technical abilities of the armed forces and modernize their equipment. Without modernized armed forces with good equipment, high technical skills and strong political consciousness, the Japanese invaders cannot be driven out of China."

Once while in Wuhan he learned that our newly organized artillery regiment was not fully equipped. He succeeded in procuring a telescope for artillery [pao tui ching 3517 7130 6975] and a telemeter and delivered them to our bastion from the Chiang Kai-shek-controlled zone, thus equipping our artillery troops with "eyes."

After liberation of the whole country and, under Chairman Mao's kind attention, the National Military Industry Committee [chuan kuo ping kung wei yuan hui 0356 0948 0765 1562 1201 0765 2585] was formed and Premier Chou was concurrently chairman. This committee conducted overall planning on production of military hardware for the entire country and organized improvement of conventional weapons and research and manufacture of advanced weapons. Since 1956 Premier Chou personally presided over nearly 100 special meetings which discussed planning, research, experiments, production and related principles and policies on the manufacture of advanced weapons. He personally listened to reports on important projects and gave specific guidance, and often inspected research units and testing bases.

In 1966, immediately after an exhausting foreign trip, he went to a certain base to meet the entire staff there. He extended his cordial regards to the staff and drank toasts to the cooks. Over the past two decades our army's equipment has been considerably improved. Not only do we have airplanes and tanks made in China, but we also have successfully exploded atom and hydrogen bombs and have successfully recovered man-made earth satellites. All these achievements would not have been possible without Comrade Chou En-lai's painstaking efforts.

Comrade Chou En-lai paid great attention to training the armed forces according to practical needs in war. In 1964 he accompanied our great leader Chairman Mao to view a large-scale exhibition of military skills by the armed forces and highly praised the outstanding results. When Lin Biao pushed his bourgeois military line and canceled military training, Comrade Chou En-lai personally visited various military units to investigate and wrote his brilliant instruction: "Give the troops intensive and rigid training so they can meet the needs of actual fighting." He also pointed out seriously: "My instruction is different from that of your defense minister." At an important meeting of the armed forces, when many comrades demanded more time for training, Comrade Chou En-lai actively supported them and pointed out: "The time for military training should be even longer." Despite the Lin Biao antiparty clique's sabotage and obstruction, he specifically stipulated the number of days that should be designated for the training of infantrymen and technical troops.

The 51-year history of the Chinese PLA is an epic of power and grandeur. The PLA, under the banner of Mao Tsetung, has grown out of nothing and expanded from a small and weak force to a large and powerful one which has repeatedly repudiated interferences from erroneous lines and which has repeatedly triumphed over powerful enemies at home and abroad.

Every chapter of this epic is marked by the toils of our esteemed and beloved Comrade Chou En-Lai and is shining with his brilliant thinking. Today, when marking that 51st anniversary of "1 August" Army Day, we must emulate the great revolutionary deeds of the great proletarian strategist Comrade Chou En-Lai, carry on his behests, focus our attention on realizing the general task for the new period put forward by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and the fighting tasks of grasping the key link and running the army well and getting ready to fight. We must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the plenary meeting of the Military Commission and the All-Army Political Work Conference, and march forward courageously to expedite our army's revolutionization and modernization.

LIN PIAO'S SABOTAGE OF POLITICAL WORK CRITICIZED

OW051043Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

["Excerpts" of LIBERATION ARMY DAILY article by (Cheng Feng): "Lauding Politics to the Sky and Trampling It Underfoot--Criticizing the Insidious Tactics Used by Lin Piao To Sabotage Our Army's Political Work"--date not given]

[Text] The fake-leftist but real rightist fallacies used by Lin Piao to sabotage our army's political work once deceived many people. Because of the gang of four, these fallacies were seldom criticized in the past. Some of the fallacies were even developed by them and became even more ridiculous. This is why the pernicious influence of these fallacies has not yet been thoroughly eliminated. As a result, some people still mistakenly think that failing to practice what Lin Piao advocated means failing to put politics in command and weakening political work.

Now we must restore and carry forward the fine tradition in political work and improve our army's combat capabilities under new historical conditions. To do so we must tear off the fake-leftist wrappings of Lin Piao's fallacies and expose their ultrarightist features in order to eliminate their pernicious influence.

1. "Ideology Can Substitute For Materials."

From the founding of our army, Chairman Mao paid close attention to strengthening its political work and imbuing it with an advanced political spirit. The political report of the rear detachment, which was written under Chairman Mao's guidance in 1944, pointed out: "On a given material basis, ideology commands and transforms everything else." In accordance with Chairman Mao's teachings, we have consistently stressed the need to educate the army in Marxism and in the party's correct line and to correct nonproletarian ideas. We stress bringing the tremendous might of the revolutionary spirit into full play in line with the basic principle of dialectical materialism which recognizes the fact that ideology is determined by his social consciousness in the development of history as a whole. This basic principle makes a clean break not only with idealism but also with mechanical materialism.

In this regard, Lin Piao pretended to stress the role of ideology even more than we do. When someone said that "on a given material basis ideology commands and transforms everything else," Lin Piao, pretending to be more thorough and revolutionary than anybody else, alleged that "we should do our best to bring the might of ideology into full play, substitute it for the material force and make the former surpass the latter." He also alleged that "(even a single good idea) can play a role as big as several army corps." Lin Piao's sworn followers even said: "As long as people's ideology is grasped well, torpedoes can be fired by pushing them out of tubes with men's heads when proper launching equipment is not available."

It is precisely on the basis of extremely reactionary subjectivist idealism that Lin Piao dished out a number of fake-leftist but really rightist fallacies. He urged people to act recklessly according to their subjective wishes without regard to objective laws and to talk glibly about giving prominence to politics without taking material conditions into consideration. As a result, the following phenomena occurred in political work in recent years: Idealism was substituted for materialism, dialectics was replaced by metaphysics; education was conducted in high-sounding words or with empty talk not related to actual conditions; in doing their work, people failed to make investigations and study and failed to maintain a realistic attitude; when reviewing achievements, people only paid attention to the so-called "ideological achievements" without stressing actual results and even rejected material achievements; they substituted high-sounding slogans for hard work; and so on and so forth. These were serious consequences arising from Lin Piao's advocating that "ideology can substitute for materials."

2. "Follow Orders To the Letter."

Lin Piao never opened his mouth without talking about "following orders." He ranted about "striving to follow orders." "Firmly following orders," "following orders to the letter" and so on. He played many such tricks. At first people would think he was putting particular emphasis on following orders. In fact, he was harboring ulterior motives. We have always stressed that in order to follow orders we must persistently seek truth from facts, proceed from reality and integrate theory with practice because the essence of Marxism lies in making a specific analysis of any given situation. The party's line, principle and policy can show their might only when they are implemented in the light of the actual situation in a military unit. Lin Piao never said anything about the actual situation in a military unit. He always ranted that a person would hold "the master key" if he followed orders to the letter. Superficially he sounded very resolute and honest. In fact, he only wanted orders to be conveyed to lower levels. He never worried about problems, or their solution, in military units. In this way, the party's line, principle and policy were only empty slogans and were never implemented. He did not in reality "follow orders."

Amid Lin Piao's ranting about "following orders," a bad formalist work style divorced from reality and the masses appeared in our army's political work. The fine tradition of seeking truth from facts was seriously undermined. In "executing an order," people would go through the motions, talk a lot without considering the effects, and shout slogans. However, in reality they would do nothing. With large crowds at meetings and lectures, political education was designed for show, not for educating the armymen ideologically. In writing an article, gathering information or making a speech, people paid no attention to investigating facts and solving problems. They only devoted time and energy to rhetoric. Superficial obedience to orders fostered bureaucracy among some cadres and prompted them to copy and convey instructions mechanically. They could not hear the voice of the masses or see the problems in a unit. Bureaucracy causes bad effects on the cadres and obstructs their work.

3. "Politics Can Affect Other Things."

Many of Lin Piao's fallacies described "politics" as "magic." As with fire and water, Lin Piao's "politics" was incompatible with military affairs, economy, technology and vocational work. The relationship between "politics" on one hand and combat readiness, military duty, training, construction work and production on the other was a relationship between "to affect" and "to be affected."

Whoever said politics should be applied to vocational work was regarded as a revisionist and vehemently criticized. In Lin Piao's opinion, it was unimportant if troops were not well-equipped and trained or could not aim accurately. Backwardness in military tactics meant nothing to him. "Political work" was everything.

Lauding politics to the sky, Lin Piao set proletarian politics against vocational work, thereby causing the former to lose its value. He detached vocational work from the command of proletarian politics. He rendered it impossible to apply political work to vocational work and gave full play to the leading role of political work. In this way, he gave bourgeois politics a chance to make a large-scale offensive.

While Lin Piao was ranting about giving prominence to politics, the problems in the army increased and became more striking. Facts show that Lin Piao's "affecting" theory has not only adversely affected all vocational work but also affected political work.

Some political cadres still cannot clearly distinguish between armchair politicians and those who persist in putting politics in command. They still dare not mobilize the PLA units to increase their knowledge and culture, science, technology and vocational work. They are unable to apply political work to education, training, and vocational work and thereby unable to change the situation in which politics is divorced from vocational work. This demonstrates that the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's fallacies is really deep.

From what has been discussed above we realize that in sabotaging our army's political work, Lin Piao and the gang of four sometimes appeared as undisguised "leftists," such as when they clamored, "smash the General Political Department, the palace of hell." In an effort to wreck our army's political organization, however, they more often appeared as ultrarightists. The victory of Marxist theory forced the enemies of Marxism to disguise themselves as Marxists. The victory of the fine tradition of political work, initiated and nurtured by Chairman Mao in our army building, and its winning of support from among the people also forced Lin Piao and the gang of four--who were the enemies hostile to our army's political work--to pretend to attach great importance to political work in order to sabotage it. Lin Piao openly paraded as a "military man interested in politics, the more serious the destruction of our army's political organization and political work. Facts proved that Lin Piao was interested in sabotaging proletarian politics and advocating bourgeois politics.

Political work was our army's lifeblood in the past. In the new historical conditions, it still is our army's lifeblood. Political work has a direct bearing on our army's strength, success, existence and development. Because of the extreme importance of political work and its role, agents of the bourgeoisie always broke through political work first when sabotaging our army. Lin Piao and the gang of four acted exactly in this manner. They thought that when they sabotaged political work--the lifeblood of our army--they could fundamentally change the nature of our army, prevent the party from leading the army, and use the army as their instrument to usurp party and state power. Of course, this was their daydream. Their crimes teach us in a negative way that to maintain our army's proletarian nature it is necessary to greatly strengthen our army's political work.

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FORMER IMPRISONED PLA FIGHTER EXPOSES GANG, LETTER ON DISPLAY

OW052281Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0217 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[NCNA newsletter: "Glory Of People's Fighters--On Chiang Lin-chuan, A Fighter In A Certain Unit of the Capital Construction Engineering Corps"]

[Excerpts] Peking, 1 Aug--Before the "1 August" Army Day, the Chinese People's Revolutionary Military Museum displayed a "precious item"--a long letter written to Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee from a 24-year-old PLA fighter in 1976 while the gang of four was running rampant.

The letter is 120,000 Chinese characters long and bears the author's real name and his unit code. It mercilessly exposes and criticizes the gang of four's criminal plots and absurdities politically, economically, militarily and culturally. After the gang was smashed, the letter-writing fighter was freed from prison. In April 1978, he received the first order of merit from his unit's party committee. The original letter has been obtained and kept by the military museum as a precious document on the heroic struggle launched by a people's fighter against the class enemies who wormed their way into the party during the socialist period. This is a pride and glory of the people's fighters.

The author is Chiang Lin-chuan, a statistician of the No 7 Company of a certain unit of the capital construction engineering corps.

In the early part of 1976, Chiang Lin-chuan read a newspaper article by the Chaoyang Agricultural Institute which said that in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution schools were dominated by bourgeois intellectuals: He wrote a big question mark on the newspaper. He thought that the cause of socialist education during these 17 years was precisely led by the CCP headed by Chairman Mao, and wondered how it could have been dominated by the bourgeoisie? This was obviously a lie.

The gang of four used the media, which it dominated, to write a number of sinister articles under the names of "Liang Hsiao," "Chu Lan," "Chih Heng" and "Cheng Yueh." They not only negated the achievements in the education field during the 17 years before the Cultural Revolution, but also blatantly slandered and negated the achievements in the scientific and technological, literary and art, and public health fields during these 17 years. Chiang Lin-chuan, who closely scrutinized what was carried in the newspapers and what occurred in society, increasingly realized that these bourgeois careerists and conspirators were jackals of the same lair as Lin Biao. At the critical juncture of the struggle between the two classes and two lines, he acted from a strong sense of duty and decided to write Chairman Mao and the party Central Committee in order to expose the gang of four's criminal acts.

To write his letter well, Chiang Lin-chuan used his spare time each day to study hard the Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, selected more than 100 newspaper articles by the gang of four that were attempting to create public opinion in order to usurp power and restore capitalism, and classified and marked them. At that time, he also repeatedly conducted social investigations.

The letter warmly praises Chairman Mao, Premier Chou and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, and affirms the fine situation in 1975 and the correct principle of consolidating all fronts. It analyzes the relations between politics and professions, between being Red and expert, between revolution and production and between the superstructure and the economic base.

The letter fairly correctly describes the problems of intellectuals, of restricting the rights of the bourgeoisie, of preparing against war, of the militia, of the three-in-one combination of the old, middle-aged and young cadres, of sending educated youths to the countryside, of the relations between relying on self-effort and importing advanced foreign technology, of realizing the four modernizations, of caring for the people's livelihood and of planned parenthood. The letter also raises a number of very good proposals, such as requesting the publication of Volume V of the "Selected Works of Mao Tsetung" and the reconvening of the Agricultural Conference on Learning From Tachai.

To sum up, Chiang Lin-chuan opposed whatever the gang of four advocated and supported whatever the gang attacked. He worried about what the nation worried about, hated what the people hated and expressed in the letter the common voice from the hearts of hundreds of millions of people.

After finishing the letter, Chiang Lin-chuan mailed it to the party Central Committee on 1 July, a date of special significance.

One autumn evening, after he returned to the barracks from a construction site, he heard someone shouting "Chiang Lin-chuan, answer the telephone." He thought it was the unit asking him to report on that day's work and hurriedly walked to the company. As soon as he opened the door, he heard someone shout: "Chiang Lin-chuan, come in." Then the man said seriously: "Did you write something?"

Chiang Lin-chuan understood what he meant, and calmly replied: "I did. I sent a letter to the party Central Committee and Chairman Mao."

"Do you think this is right?"

"I would not have written the letter if I thought I was wrong."

At that moment, a stranger stood up and took out an arrest warrant. At the same time, he reached toward Chiang Lin-chuan, tore off his hat and collar insignia and an armband and handcuffed him.

Chiang Lin-chuan was at ease and stood erect.

"What do you think of this?"

"I still persist in my original viewpoint."

The first trial began. Chiang Lin-chuan walked briskly into the courtroom. As soon as he sat down, the interrogator asked: "Why did you write to the party Central Committee?"

"I think there are careerists and conspirators within the party. They want to usurp power and restore capitalism. As a party member, I have the right to write to the party Central Committee to expose them."

"Who do you mean by 'they' in your letter?"

"I mean Chang Chun-chiao, Yao Wen-yuan and Chiang Ching."

"Do you have any evidence?"

"They completely refuted and wantonly complained about the bitterness during the 17 socialist years, flagrantly attacked respected and beloved Premier Chou, attempted to beat Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to death in one blow, undermined grasping revolution and promoting production, and attempted to turn the whole country into turmoil to facilitate their seizure of power. What they did fully attests to the fact that they are out-and-out capitalist roaders."

During every trial Chiang Lin-chuan clearly restated the main points of the letter and vigorously denounced the gang of four's crimes.

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Chiang Lin-chuan was released on 23 November, 1976. He once again put on his red hat and collar insignia and returned to his company.

PLA UNIT'S ARTICLE CRITICIZES 'TILTING 30 PERCENT'

OWQ41134Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 0200 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of article by theoretical group of the Peking PLA Units' Political Department:
"Critique Lin Piao And the Gang of Four's 'Tilting 30 Percent to the Left on Everything'"]

[Excerpts] In pushing their counterrevolutionary revisionist line, Lin Piao and the gang of four usurped and distorted revolutionary slogans and exaggerated them to the extreme. They said this was "tilting 30 percent to the left on everything." For instance, Lin Piao said Mao Tsetung Thought was the "acme" and the "supreme truth" and "one sentence is as good as ten thousand" and twisted the "putting politics in command" into "politics can oust everything else."

The gang of four went even farther than Lin Piao. Distorting the revolutionary slogan of launching struggle against capitalist roaders, they dished out a counterrevolutionary political program which equated veteran cadres with "democrats" and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders" and raved that the bourgeoisie was forming in our party. Flaunting the revolutionary banner of restricting the rights of the bourgeoisie, they advocated the "immediate abolition of all bourgeois rights."

Obviously, Lin Piao and the gang of four could not pursue an ultraright line. But why would they pretend to pursue an ultra-"left" line? The history of the struggle between the two lines in our party in the socialist period tells us that the opportunist and revisionist lines manifest themselves in varying forms and are tinged with varying colors under different conditions. It is not accidental that the opportunist and revisionist lines manifest themselves in varying forms. The manifestation is determined by the way the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines are carried out. Such a change in form results from the social and historical roots of the opportunist and revisionist lines.

Lin Piao's revisionism appeared after Liu Shao-chi's revisionism. Liu Shao-chi openly advocated "exploitation has its merits" and called for a "rich peasant economy," preached the theory of the dying out of class struggle, spared no effort to disparage Mao Tsetung Thought and viciously attacked the mass movement to study Mao Tsetung Thought. His revisionism manifested itself mainly in the rightist form. In the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution, hundreds of millions of people penetratingly criticized Liu Shao-chi's revisionism. At that time, Lin Piao and the gang of four, who were ultrarightists not yet exposed, would have been easily uncovered by the revolutionary people if they had openly used Liu Shao-chi's methods and continued to revise Marxism from the rightist standpoint. They had to wear an ultra-"left" mask in order to peddle their counterrevolutionary revisionist sinister trash under the smokescreen of "revolution."

Lin Piao's ultraright essence was camouflaged by fake leftism. To thoroughly criticize Lin Piao's ultraright essence, it is necessary to thoroughly tear off his ultra-"left" mask. In 1972, when a mass movement to criticize Lin Piao's fake leftism but real rightism was gaining momentum throughout the country, the gang of four moved into the open and willfully bludgeoned the revolutionary masses. They stigmatized anyone who even mentioned criticizing being ultra-"left" as an ultrarightist attempt to reverse verdicts in favor of Lin Piao's line, and strangled this mass movement.

We must seriously sum up and grasp the characteristics and law of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and make efforts to launch struggles on two fronts. On the one hand, we must launch a struggle against rightist revisionism. On the other, we must be more vigilant against revisionism appearing in the form of being ultra-"left." We must be good at launching a struggle against fake left but real right revisionism. Furthermore, we must spare no efforts to remold our world outlook through struggle, eliminate the influence of bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideas inside the revolutionary ranks and uproot the soil that engenders and develops the ultra-"left" trend of thought. Thus, that tiny group of ultrarightists fanning the ultra-"left" trend of thought will find no place to hide.

PEOPLE'S DAILY COMMENTATOR STRESSES SELECTION OF CADRES

OW051337Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Text] PEOPLE'S DAILY on 4 August carried on page two its Commentator's article: "Meticulously Select Outstanding Middle-Aged and Young Cadres." The article has these three subtitles:

1. In Making Revolution, It Is Essential To Have Successors;
2. Correctly Follow the Selection Criteria for Those To Be Selected; and
3. Adhere to the "Mass Line" Selection Method.

The article says in part: In the third campaign to deepen the exposure and criticism of the gang of four, many localities and departments are consolidating and building their leading bodies. They have included the question of selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres in their agenda. This is of important practical significance and far-reaching strategic importance because resolving this question is a matter of great importance in consolidating and developing the fruits of the struggle to shatter the Lin Biao clique and the gang of four, in insuring the full implementation of the line of the party's 11th national congress, and in fulfilling the general task for the new period.

Party committees in all localities should endeavor to handle this matter well.

ASHES OF PATRIOTIC PERSONAGE PLACED IN PEKING CEMETERY

OW042030Y Peking NCNA in English 1944 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 4 (HSINHUA)--The ashes of patriotic personage Mr Chia Po-tao were placed at the Papaooshan Cemetery for Revolutionaries at a ceremony here this afternoon.

Mr Chia Po-tao died of an illness in the United States of America on July 12, at the age of 75. In accordance with his wishes, Mr Chia's ashes were escorted to Peking by his daughter Nancy Chia Kuo on July 24.

Wreaths were presented by Yeh Chien-ying, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress; Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the CCP Central Committee and chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; Nieh Jung-chen, Ulanfu, Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee; Hsu Hsiang-chien, vice-premier of the State Council; Shen Yen-ping, Shih Liang, Chu Yun-shan, Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang, Chuang Hsi-chuan, Hu Tzu-ang and Jung I-jen, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee.

Also presenting wreaths were the department for united front work of the CCP Central Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Front, NPC deputies and members of the CPPCC now in Peking, and relatives and friends of the deceased.

Attending the ceremony were Teng Ying-chao and Liao Cheng-chih, vice-chairmen of the NPC Standing Committee, and Kang Ko-ching, Chi Fang and Jung Yi-jen, vice-chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee. Prior to the ceremony, they met with the late Mr. Chia's relatives Chia Mo-chung, Nancy Chia Kuo, Steve Kuo, Lena Chia Fong and David Fong and expressed their heartfelt sympathy to the relatives of the deceased.

The ceremony was officiated over by Lo Ching-chang, member of the CCP Central Committee and deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee. Chi Yen-ming, secretary-general of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered a memorial speech.

The memorial speech said, Mr. Chia Po-tao was from Tayeh in Hupeh Province. In his early years, he had gone to study at Whampoa Military Academy. He joined the northern expedition and took part in the war of resistance against Japanese aggression. Under the influence of the Chinese Communist Party during the war of liberation, he opposed Chiang Kai-shek's policy of national betrayal, dictatorship, anticommunism and civil war, and took some action beneficial to the people. Later Mr. Chia Po-tao moved to Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States, and worked actively for the great cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland.

Mr. Chia Po-tao yearned for the socialist motherland, loved our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao, revered the beloved Premier Chou En-lai and supported the Chinese Communist Party. He wrote a number of letters to Premier Chou, pledging to work for the reunification of the motherland. In 1975, he was invited to return and visit the motherland. At that time, our beloved Vice-Chairman Yeh Chien-ying had a cordial meeting with him and hosted a dinner for him. Much moved, Mr. Chia said that he was determined to work under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and devote his remaining years to the sacred cause of reunifying the motherland.

Mr. Chia Po-tao supported our wise leader Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and heartily praised the great victory won by the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua in smashing the gang of four at one stroke. He had planned to revisit the great motherland to see the changes and the excellent situation as people throughout the country fight to fulfill the general task for the new period. His death has prevented it. Now, his family has escorted his ashes back to the motherland to be placed here as he had wished, so that he is like "the leaf that falls on the roots from whence it grew".

The late Mr. Chia Po-tao fondly remembered his old friends and former associates still in Taiwan, especially his fellow Whampoa students and their children. It was his hope that they would be able to understand the situation and contribute to the reunification of the motherland, so that Taiwan could return to the embrace of the motherland at an early date and they themselves would share the national glory.

The memorial speech said, "Taiwan is China's sacred territory, an inalienable part of the People's Republic of China.

The people of Taiwan are our kith and kin. The Chinese people are determined to liberate Taiwan. We place our hopes with the people of Taiwan. Our policy toward the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel is: 'all patriots belong to one big family' 'whether they come over early or late, they're all patriots'." This is an era full of hope and there is a way forward for all patriots. We hope that the Kuomintang military and administrative personnel of Taiwan, the Penghu, Quemoy and Matsu islands take the interests of the nation to heart and follow the road of patriotism and reunification. We are firmly convinced that Taiwan will beyond all doubt be liberated and the motherland will be reunified. The reactionary force does not exist that could prevent this. The unfulfilled desire of Chairman Mao and Premier Chou to liberate Taiwan and reunify the motherland is sure to be realized under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua.

Nancy Chia Kuo, daughter of the deceased, expressed heart-felt thanks to the party and the government on behalf of her mother and all the family. She said: "when my father was alive, he always nourished the hope of returning to the motherland. His sudden death left us at a loss what to do. We thank the party Central Committee which answered our request within 24 hours, so that we brought my father's ashes back to the motherland, thus fulfilling his wish. Today, again, we thank the leadership of the party and state which have arranged this ceremony and given him such a high appraisal. This is indeed the highest honour the party and government could pay my father and our whole family. For thirty years or so, my father lived overseas, but he was always devoted to the lofty cause of liberating Taiwan and reunifying the motherland. He wrote in his will: Liberate Taiwan and unify the motherland, saying 'it will be much to my regret if I cannot see my wish realized in my lifetime!' We will do our best to carry out the unfinished desire of our father."

Present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned and persons concerned, including Li Kuei, Wang Tao-chiang, Peng Yu-chin, Kao Fu-yu, Li Chin-te, Nieh Chen, Li Hsiao-lu, Chin Te-yuan, Ching Pu-chun, Liu Hsiao-pei, Kuo Ta-kai, Chiao Chi, Yang Yin-tung, Kao Ko, Wang Kun-lun, Chu Hsueh-fan, Liu Fei, Chen Tzu-sheng, Tung Chi-wu, Chen I-sung, Sun Cheng-pei, Tu Yu-ming, Li Wen-yi, Wu Mao-sun, Sung Hsi-lien, Cheng Tung-kuo, Chu Wu, Hou Ching-ju, Chien Chang-chao, Huang Wei, Cheng Szu-yuan, Hsu Wen-tien, Li Ping-heng, Li Chun-lung, Ho Szu-yuan, Chao Tzu-li, Kuo Yi-ching, Chin Yi-chih, Chou Chen-chiang, Lo Li-jung, Wen Chiang, Fang Ching and Li I-kuang as well as bereaved relatives Tung Fu-tsai, Tung Chun-tsai and Chiang Tuan-fang.

After the ceremony, the ashes of Mr. Chia Po-tao were placed at the Papaoshan Cemetery for revolutionaries.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON LEGAL VIOLATIONS IN TSINGHAI

HK050850Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[Report by PEOPLE'S DAILY reporter Huang Chang-lu [7806 2490 4389]: "Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee Upholds Party Discipline and State Law--Seriously Dealing With the Criminal Behavior of the Leaders of the Provincial Farm Machinery Company"]

[Text] Upholding the socialist legal system and striking at evil capitalist practices, the Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee recently seriously dealt with the grave violations of law and discipline by Liu Ting-ming and other leaders of the Tsinghai Provincial Farm Machinery Company.

The Tsinghai Provincial Farm Machinery Company did not have a large number of employees and the higher authorities had already successively given it two jeeps. However, Liu Ting-ming, former secretary of the party branch and manager of the company, and others, who were looking for enjoyment and seeking an extravagant lifestyle, signed a contract with a unit of another province in December 1973. The contract called for the exchange of two tractors for a car frame and axle bumpers as well as a jeep. Again in May 1977, they exchanged 1,300 sets of hand-guided tractor tires, which were then in short supply in Tsinhai, for a jeep belonging to a unit in another province. This exchange resulted in a large number of hand-guided tractors stored in the province not being assembled in time for delivery. Meanwhile, on behalf of the provincial agriculture and forestry bureau, Liu Ting-ming signed a contract with a unit in another province calling for the exchange of five diesel engines and one 120-kilowatt generating unit for one jeep.

From 1973 to 1975, Liu Ting-ming and Li Wei, former deputy secretary of the party branch and deputy manager of the company, reached agreements with six units from other provinces to exchange 7 tractors, 4 hand-guided tractors and 4 diesel engines for 192 tons of cement, 92 cubic meters of timber, 26 tons of rolled steel, and building materials such as cast iron pipes.

In the past, the leaders of the provincial farm machinery company have capitalized on their authority to distribute farm machine and on several occasions have demanded--in the name of the company--more than 6,700 catties of rice and flour and more than 11,000 catties of edible oil from 13 units inside the province. Meanwhile, with Li Wei's approval, they went to another province on the pretext of attending a meeting and exchanged more than 12,000 Yuan worth of farm machinery parts for 4,800 catties of rice. Apart from being distributed to company employees, this illegally obtained grain and edible oil was used to throw parties and as gifts to establish connections with other units.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the leaders of this company continued to break the law and violate discipline. Toward the end of 1977, they colluded with some people of the provincial labor bureau and the planning committee of the Huchu Tu nationality autonomous county and recruited workers into the company who failed to meet the terms of employment.

The masses of company employees were extremely indignant at the criminal behavior of Liu Ting-ming and others. The masses wrote to Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the Tsinghai provincial party committee this January and exposed this grave situation. Comrade Tan Chi-lung gave serious attention to these letters and immediately ordered that action be taken. Thereupon, a joint investigation team was organized by the provincial planning committee, the agriculture and forestry office of the provincial revolutionary committee, and the provincial agriculture and forestry bureau, which went to the provincial farm machinery company to conduct an inquiry. It showed that what the masses had reported was true and some problems were even more serious than reported. The provincial party committee decided to dismiss Liu Ting-ming and Li Wei from all posts inside and outside the party and to ask them to seriously examine themselves. The two jeeps secured by the farm machinery company through illegal exchanges and the grain and edible oil secured through extortion were all confiscated and turned over to the provincial material supply bureau and grain bureau respectively. The provincial party committee has already circulated this decision to the whole province and instructed the party organization of the provincial agriculture and forestry bureau to send out a strong work team to the farm machinery company to freely mobilize the masses. The work team is to seriously unfold the "two blow" struggle in connection with the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and thus to thoroughly lift the lid of class struggle in that company.

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PEOPLE'S DAILY POSTSCRIPT ON LEGAL VIOLATIONS

HK050908Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 26 Jul 78 p 2 HK

[PEOPLE'S DAILY editor's postscript on law violations in Tsinghai: "Stop the Evil Practice in the Supply of Farm Machines"]

[Text] Farm machinery supply departments at all levels are "logistics departments" for realizing farm mechanization. They are charged with a very important and glorious duty. However, a small number of people in farm machinery departments do not work diligently to fulfill the tasks given them by the state and the people; instead, holding party discipline and state law in contempt, they use the farm machines, which the masses long for day and night, as capital to seek privileges and private profits for themselves and their clique. This evil practice has adversely affected the normal circulation of farm machines and impaired the worker-peasant alliance.

The Tsinghai Provincial CCP Committee has seriously dealt with the criminal acts of Liu Ting-ming and others who harmed the interests of the people. It has thus done a good job in promoting party discipline and state law.

The incident of the Tsinghai Provincial Farm Machinery Company tells us that leaders at various levels in farm machinery departments must not only do a fine job in producing, using and managing farm machines but must also seriously adjust the farm machine supply departments, strengthen all kinds of rules and regulations, strike at evil bourgeois practices, and insure that farm machines are smoothly delivered to the peasants. This is an important way of speeding up farm mechanization.

KWANGMING DAILY REPORTS ON THEORETICAL FORUM IN PEKING

OW051930Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0717 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] Peking, 31 Jul--According to a report in KWANGMING DAILY, the Philosophy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and the Editorial Department of the journal STUDY OF PHILOSOPHY, following a Peking area forum held on 20 and 21 June, invited some theoretical workers and those doing practical work in the field of philosophy from all the provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions in the country to a forum from 17 to 24 July to further discuss the issue of theory and practice.

Comrade Teng Li-chun, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and Comrade Chou Yang, adviser to the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, attended and spoke at the opening and closing ceremonies, respectively.

Comrade Teng Li-chun said: This philosophy forum will discuss the following issues: **Linking** theory with practice; seeking truth from facts; proceeding from the actual situation; and theories, ideas and opinions formed in practice must be put back into practice to be tested, revised, supplemented and developed.

Comrade Chou Yang said: The discussion on the issue that social practice is the only criterion of truth is of great significance. This is not just a theoretical issue, but also an issue concerning the ideological and political lines and concerning the future and destiny of the party and the country.

Comrade Chou Yang said: This issue is being raised now because some people do not recognize practice as the only criterion of truth. To these people, it seems that if a truth has to be tested in practice, that truth has no "absolute authority."

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This shows that even though Lin Biao and the "gang of four" have been shattered, their ideological influence is far from wiped out and their ghosts still hang on. We must do something to disinfect and disperse their ghosts. Otherwise, the third campaign to expose and criticize the "gang of four" cannot be fought well and the general task for the new period will not be successfully carried out.

The forum invited Comrade Wang Keng-chin of the Agricultural Economy Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, Comrade Tsao Hsien-chang of the Peking Normal University, Comrade Ma Pei-wen of KWAN'UNG DAILY, Comrade Wang Tzu-sung of the PEOPLE'S DAILY and Comrade Feng Ting of Peking University to make special reports.

The comrades attending the forum unanimously held: Marxist theories play a tremendous guiding role precisely because they emerged from the basis of practice and have been repeatedly tested in practice. The more a theory is tested in practice, the more correct and thoroughgoing it becomes and the more effective it will be in guiding revolutionary practice. Insisting practice is the criterion and emphasizing the guiding role of theory are completely in line with each other, and the two form a dialectical unity. This unity is still based on practice. If Marxism is also used as a criterion of truth, it inevitably will lead to idealist or dualist mistakes.

The forum's greatest achievement was that it further liberated the comrades' minds, raised their understanding, defined their duties and increased their confidence. A large number of comrades at the forum spoke what they had wanted to say but had not dared, and boldly broke through the theoretical forbidden areas established by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The comrades said that the test of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution proved that our party's theoretical workers are basically good and that the overwhelming majority of the comrades want to uphold and defend the banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The comrades now understand that we are in a new period of historical development and that to meet the needs of the new period, we must launch a movement to liberate the mind.

The forum was attended by concerned people of party schools, universities and colleges and philosophy-research units from the country's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, as well as concerned people from organs of the party central committee and the state council, the PLA and press and publishing organizations, altogether more than 160 people.

PEOPLE'S DAILY ARTICLE ON UNITY OF THEORY, PRACTICE

OW260938Y Peking NCNA in English 0835 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW

[Text] Peking, Jul 26 (HSINHUA)--The viewpoint of the unity of theory and practice is expounded in detail in a long article reprinted by the PEOPLE'S DAILY recently. The article was originally written by a guest commentator for the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY. It points out that the unity of theory and practice is a most fundamental principle of Marxism. A synopsis follows:

Chairman Mao said that Marxist philosophy has two outstanding characteristics. One is its class nature. The other is its practicality; it emphasizes the dependence of theory on practice, emphasizes that theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice. The more we emphasize the dependence of theory on practice and subject theory to the constant test of practice, the more correct and consistent the theory will be, the better will be the masses' mastery of this theory, the easier will it be to convert it into a material force and therefore the greater will be the role of this theory in guiding practice.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the integration of the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism with the concrete practice of the Chinese revolution and the contemporary world revolution. Chairman Mao put practice in first place and, by proceeding from reality and seeking truth from facts, greatly developed Marxist theory in the course of guiding the practice of the Chinese revolution.

Lin Piao, Chen Po-ta and the gang of four were a bunch of theoretical charlatans. They violated the principles of the unity of theory and practice, of theory proceeding from reality and of seeking truth from facts. Lin Piao reversed the relation between the material and the ideological and gave primacy to the ideological, regarding it as the point of departure in the process of cognition. Chang Chun-chiao put forward the formula "theory--practice--theory" and claimed: "The correctness or incorrectness of thinking hinges on theory." That is to say, thinking takes as its criterion of truth not practice but theory, and theory is not to be tested by practice but, on the contrary, practice should be tailored to suit theory. Instead of regarding Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a science and a most vital truth stemming from real life, they set it up as an absolute and claimed in their propaganda that "every sentence is true" and "one sentence has the force of ten thousand sentences," and so on. They even demanded that others "follow out every word" of certain quotations they took out of context from the utterances of the revolutionary teachers. Their purpose in this was to overthrow the whole of Marxist science and cover up their own criminal activities as counter-revolutionaries and usurpers of party and state power.

Lin Piao and the gang of four did in fact have an epistemological line antagonistic to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. The core of this line was a reversal of the relation between theory and practice which left theory an empty abstraction. This abstraction helped them smuggle in their own contraband and lump together matters that were entirely different in nature. This may be called the ideological basis of their counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

Practice should take revolutionary theory as its guide. Practice devoid of theoretical guidance is blind practice. We should base ourselves on the laws and principles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in analysing, commenting on and judging problems. The reason theory can guide practice is only that theory is derived from practice and proved correct by being tested in practice. Theory guides practice and in the process theory is examined by practice. Many theories which are correct or basically correct are supplemented and developed through testing in practice. The truth of some theories is incomplete and this incompleteness is corrected through testing in practice. Some theories are wrong and the errors are corrected through testing in practice. This is how theory which guides practice originates in practice and is supplemented, corrected, enriched and developed through testing in practice.

The Marxist theory of knowledge makes a clear distinction between the discovery of new truths or the establishment of new doctrines based on certain laws and practical experience (or newly acquired knowledge of history) and the verification of these truths or doctrines by current or later practice. And even when they are verified or partly verified, they still acquire new content and take on a new look through continued testing in new practice later on. Chairman Mao said in "On Practice":

"Similarly, Marxism-Leninism is held to be true not only because it was so considered when it was scientifically formulated by Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin but because it has been verified in the subsequent practice of revolutionary class struggle and revolutionary national struggle." Here Chairman Mao was talking about the two leaps in cognition, namely, the leap from perceptual knowledge to rational knowledge and the leap from rational knowledge to revolutionary practice. And Chairman Mao always stressed that the second leap, which is a process of testing and developing the truth, is still more important. As he put it: "This leap is more important than the previous one. For it is this leap alone that can prove the correctness or incorrectness of the first leap in cognition, i.e., of the ideas, theories, policies, plans or measures formulated in the course of reflecting the objective external world. There is no other way of testing truth."

For a long time, Lin Biao and the gang of four claimed that truth depended on man's subjective ideas. They regarded theory itself or the speeches or views of authorities or what was written in documents as criteria for judging truth, mentioning everything but objective practice. They said this so that they could, in disregard of the facts, arbitrarily interpret, praise or condemn anything or anybody, calling white black, and black white, calling good people bad and bad people good. These ways were extremely destructive of theory and of Marxism. This was gravely detrimental to theory and Marxism. The absurd current they stirred up, which reversed the relation between theory and practice, not only took in quite a number of people who lacked practical experience and theoretical attainment but also influenced some experienced persons doing leading work.

Engels declared that Marx's whole world outlook was not doctrine but method. What it offered was not ready-made dogma but a point of departure for further study and the method for such study. Lenin pointed out here and elsewhere: "For the present, it is essential to grasp the incontestable truth that a Marxist must take cognisance of real life, of the true facts of reality, and not cling to a theory of yesterday, which, like all theories, at best only outlines the main and the general, only comes near to embracing life in all its complexity."

In his works such as "Oppose Book Worship", "On Practice", "Reform Our Study" and "Rectify the Party's Style of Work", Chairman Mao sternly ridiculed those who think that "whatever is written in a book is right", who always say in a discussion "show me where it's written in the book" and who take "Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma". He scorned them as ignoramuses. These people regarded "odd quotations from Marxist-Leninist works as a ready-made panacea" with which they wanted to effect an effortless cure for all maladies. Chairman Mao declared that this was "impeding the development of theory and harming themselves as well as other comrades." These are the people we usually call the dogmatists.

Lin Biao and the gang of four were in a different category. They treated Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as a religious dogma, but not in order to cure all maladies. They had not the slightest intention of curing any malady. On the contrary, they used this to cover up their counter-revolutionary activities. We call such people counter-revolutionary revisionist double-dealers.

These two kinds of people are like two mirrors placed before us. Insofar as they treat Marxism-Leninism as a religious dogma, they are interconnected, at least in form.

Don't think that revisionism is expressed only in the direct negation of Marxism and its fundamental principles. When Chairman Mao censured the gang of four for opposing empiricism only and not dogmatism, this contained a subtle reference to the way this bunch of counter-revolutionary revisionists sometimes intimidated and deceived people with certain dogmas (the "quotation" form included). The old revisionists did the same. For instance, Stalin once pointed out that the revisionist variety of opportunism "is sometimes expressed in the attempt to cling to certain of the propositions of Marxism that have already become antiquated and to convert them into a dogma, so as to retard the further development of Marxism, and consequently, to retard the development of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat."

The whole theory and the basic laws of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought are incontrovertible. We must stick to them at all times and must not go against them. But basic laws must also be integrated with reality and must develop. Individual laws, conclusions and slogans of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought change with changing historical conditions. The degree of man's knowledge of the world is invariably limited by historical conditions and the level of practice. With a change in historical conditions and a development in practice, man's knowledge develops too. New historical conditions inevitably promote changes in theory. Chairman Mao said that after we entered the era of socialism a new series of problems appeared and the works written in the past were not sufficient. New works needed to be written to meet the new requirements. We once thought that it would not be hard to wipe out the bourgeoisie and get a complete victory for socialism. Now, it seems far from easy. That is why Chairman Mao pointed out that we must not talk lightly about final victory, on the contrary, we must persevere in continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and be prepared to cope with many major difficulties that may crop up at home and abroad. Marx, Engels, Lenin and Chairman Mao made no secret of the need to revise or correct outdated things (including their own) and to replace them with new conclusions. They never considered that this meant denying their theories or "doubting" the correctness of these theories. They were engaged in scientific work and bore a responsibility before the truth, the facts. They never set themselves up as gods and did not want others to deify them. The classical Marxist writers always held in contempt and sometimes castigated such absurd, juvenile behaviour, which is often improperly motivated. It is necessary, normal and inevitable to revise, on the basis of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, individual laws which have become outdated in the light of actual conditions. The development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought undoubtedly includes the revision of individual outdated laws. This by no means results in revisionism, just as when we speak of relative truth this doesn't lead to relativism and when we take experience seriously it doesn't result in empiricism.

Some people may raise this question: If practice is put in the first place and regarded as the sole criterion for testing the truth, then where are you putting Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's utterances? To people who talk such foolishness, we need only counter with the question: Where are you putting Chairman Mao's teachings in which he said: "The only yardstick of truth is the revolutionary practice of millions of people" and "there is no other way of testing truth?" How should one act if one is to follow Chairman Mao's teachings? It appears that this science of Marxism cannot really be comprehended through simple emotion alone without careful study. We had better study hard.

The Party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has called on the whole party and the people to unite. The banner of Mao Tsetung Thought has been and will continue to be our banner of united struggle. Lin Piao and the gang of four willfully adulterated Mao Tsetung Thought and, waving Chairman Mao's banner, peddled their own rubbish and misled many people. Now we should stress using our own heads to really get a clear understanding of what is the fundamental viewpoint of Mao Tsetung Thought. Only opening our eyes wide and distinguishing between truth and error on this most important question so that everyone grasps Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and as a whole as it really is, only genuine unanimity on this point is helpful to our cause of unity.

How to approach Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is indeed no small matter. Involved here is the question of whether we are genuinely or falsely defending Mao Tsetung Thought. As Vice-Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping pointed out, some of our comrades talk about Mao Tsetung Thought every day, but they forget, discard or even oppose the fundamental viewpoint and method of Mao Tsetung Thought. There are even some who do not allow others to persist in seeking truth from facts but only want them to recline upon the ready-made articles of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, copy them, transmit them and transplant them as they are, with no reference to actual conditions. And they do not even allow mention of the fact that practice is the criterion for testing truth. To them it seems that the mere mention of the practical criterion would make Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought untenable. But Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is the most advanced and most revolutionary scientific system of thought in the history of mankind. The practice of millions of people has proved it to be universal truth capable of defeating all retrograde, reactionary trends of thought, which can never overcome it. The banner of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought can not be cut down. All the lunatics who tried to cut it down, Lin Piao and the gang of four included, have toppled one after the other. Anything so feeble, so fearful of integration with new historical conditions, of practice and of being cut down, is definitely not genuine Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought tempers, develops and extends its positions not only in the great practice of the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment but also through the great practice of direct struggle against anti-Marxist trends of thought of all shapes and colours.

We have some comrades that call themselves believers in materialism and are familiar with "On Practice," but who act as though confronted by a fearsome foe when they hear the mention of the practical criterion. Why is this so? It must be considered a trend of thinking which is very much worthy of note at present. This trend is against the good style of seeking truth from facts and boldly raising and studying new problems, a style which is just beginning to be restored and carried forward among the masses and in our work, during the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Undoubtedly, the struggle between these two trends reflects the deep-going complex character of this struggle to eliminate the poisonous effects of Lin Piao and the gang of four.

The road leading to the knowledge of truth has been widening since the birth of Marxism. During the fifty-odd years when Chairman Mao led the revolution, virtually all spheres and corners of human society and of nature underwent profound changes. As Chairman Mao saw it, Marxism is a science and is capable of opening the way to the knowledge of truth, because it attaches importance to practice and places practice in the first place.

Mao Tsetung Thought is the arch enemy of all superstition, dogma and stereotypes. Chairman Mao said: "We must believe in science and nothing else, that is to say, we must not have blind faith in anything. What is right is right and what is wrong is wrong, whether it concerns the Chinese or foreigners, whether it concerns the dead or the living. To believe otherwise is blind faith. We must do away with blind faith. As long as we respect practice and science and do away with blind faith and emancipate our minds, we shall be able to advance theory and arrive at new truths.

METALLURGICAL INDUSTRY STRESSES PRODUCTION QUALITY

OW040945Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts] At a national telephone meeting recently conducted by the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, it was pointed out that "quality comes first" in production should be stressed in line with the "30-point decision on industry." Staff members and workers on the metallurgical industry front were called upon to emphasize quality, perform their work very conscientiously and continuously perfect their skills.

Because of the interference and sabotage by Lin Piao and the gang of four, the quality of metallurgical products has remained a serious problem for a long time. Since the beginning of this year, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry has guarded against complacency and concealment of problems and made great efforts to improve the quality of products. However, as far as the metallurgical industry front as a whole is concerned, the percentage of major products meeting proper standards is still lower than in the past. In order to reverse this trend, before the end of this year the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry is determined to launch a campaign to improve the quality of products by 100 percent.

At the meeting all enterprises were called upon to firmly grasp the following:

1. It is necessary to continue to penetratingly expose and criticize Lin Piao and the gang of four, eliminate their remnant pernicious influence and help the broad masses of cadres and people foster the idea of "quality comes first."
2. It is necessary to hold a "quality control day" each month.
3. It is necessary to maintain a system in which products are recalled if they do not meet standards.
4. It is necessary to make great efforts to consolidate quality control organizations and strictly follow the system of personal responsibility for handling technical matters.
5. It is necessary to improve quality step by step.
6. It is necessary to properly test, manage, repair, use and maintain all equipment in order to improve quality.
7. It is necessary to develop quality pace setters.
8. It is necessary to strengthen the training of technical personnel.

ANHWEI'S WAN LI LEADS INVESTIGATION ON PEASANTS' BURDENS

OWO41134Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hefei, 1 Aug--Led by Wan Li, first secretary of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee, and Chao Shou-i, secretary of the provincial party committee, an investigation team of the provincial party committee recently went to Feitung County to investigate and solve the problem of the heavy burdens placed on peasants. Feitung County, one of the "key" counties grasped by the agents of the "gang of four" in Anhwei, is a "serious disaster area." The problems in eight categories pointed out in the investigation report on Hsianghsiang are also present in Feitung County, and some are even more serious than in Hsianghsiang County. The provincial party committee held that doing a good job in investigating and analyzing the typical example of Feitung County will help us to see clearly the irrational burdens placed on the peasants in Anhwei and provide us with a guiding principle for solving the problem of the heavy burdens placed on the peasants in all parts of the province. Attaching great importance to this investigation work, the provincial party committee has transferred some 100 cadres from each unit directly under the jurisdiction of the province. These cadres have knowledge of political theory and experience in rural work. Eighteen of them are leading cadres at and above the bureau level and 33 at and above the section level.

Prior to the departure of the investigation team of the provincial party committee, Comrade Wan Li called a series of meetings with responsible comrades of each unit directly under the jurisdiction of the province and party secretaries of Feitung County to discuss the guidelines, contents and methods of investigation. The provincial party committee has decided to use the Feitung County party committee as the main force in the current investigation. The Feitung County party committee has also transferred some 100 cadres to work with the cadres from the province under the unified leadership of the Feitung County party committee. Investigation has been carried out in coordination with other tasks in the county so as not to increase the county's workload. The goals of the investigation are: Uncover the irrational burdens placed on the peasants by using the method of "dissecting a sparrow;" determine what problems have been solved and what problems have not yet been solved following implementation of the six-point regulations on rural economic policies issued by the provincial party committee last year; and learn how to solve the problems of irrational burdens placed on the peasants and other problems concerning economic policies in accordance with the guidelines issued by the party Central Committee. The provincial party committee asked the investigation team to work out solutions on the basis of fully understanding the irrational burdens placed on the peasants and report them to the provincial party committee. The provincial party committee plans to call a provincial rural work conference this September or October to study investigation results in different localities, take further effective measures to implement the Hsianghsiang experience and the instruction issued by the party Central Committee and reduce the irrational burdens placed on the peasants.

TIEH YING ADDRESSES CHEKIANG MILITARY DISTRICT CONFERENCE

OWO60545Y Hangchow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpt] From 15 to 30 July, the Chekiang Provincial Military District held a political work conference to relay and implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference. Taking into consideration the actual condition of the provincial military district, the conference discussed the questions of how to restore and develop our army's fine traditions in political work and how to raise the army's combat strength under the new historical conditions. It penetratingly exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Biao and the gang of four in undermining our army's political work. In the spirit of the party rectification campaign, the conference worked out concrete measures for implementing the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference.

Attending the conference were 152 persons including political commissars and directors of regiments and higher units as well as political cadres of the commanding headquarters, political departments and logistics departments of the provincial military district. Tieh Ying, first secretary of the Chekiang Provincial CCP Committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, attended the conference and delivered an important speech. Leading comrades of the provincial military district were present at the conference. Shang An-ping, director of the Political Department of the provincial military district, relayed the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference. Kuan Chun-ting, commander of the provincial military district, addressed the conference. (Lou Han-ching), political commissar of the provincial military district, made a summing-up report. In his speech, Comrade Tieh Ying called upon the participants to study and implement the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference in a down-to-earth manner, promote big progress in the provincial military district's political work and make themselves a powerful force for mobilizing and organizing the masses in the struggle to fulfill the general task for the new period. The participants conscientiously studied the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference, the important report by Wei Kuo-ching, director of the PLA General Political Department, and related documents, thereby acquiring a clear understanding of the orientation, task and methods of the political task under the new historical conditions. In the spirit of the party rectification campaign and proceeding from realities, the conference studied and worked out some methods of strengthening political work in the future:

1. Immediately whip up an upsurge in studying and implementing the guidelines of the All-Army Political Work Conference among the army units and militia under the provincial military district.
2. Expose and criticize Lin Biao while exposing and criticizing the gang of four.
3. Consolidate the political organs and restore their function, role and prestige. First of all we must straighten out the people's thinking. Organizational consolidation should be carried out at the same time. Followers of the "earthquake" faction should be removed and promising cadres should be elected to the various posts in the political organs. It is necessary to change the work style, develop the fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, proceed from realities in doing everything, do more solid work, abstain from empty talk and put an end to the bad work styles of copying from others mechanically and seeking superficial results, which are divorced from reality and are impressive only in appearance. It is necessary to go deep down to the grassroot units, conduct investigation and study, streamline meetings and reduce the number of documents issued. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over the political work of the militia. The provincial military district and the military subdistricts under it should concentrate their forces on the political work of the militia to insure success. The party committees should strengthen their leadership and major responsible comrades should personally attend to the work of consolidating political organs.
4. Deepen the movement to learn from Lei Feng, the Hard-Bone 6th Company and the 1st Flight Division of the air force to greet the convocation of the All-Army Congress on the "Three Learnings." It is necessary to deepen understanding of the tremendous significance of the "three learnings" movement and distinguish between true learning and half-hearted learning. Party committees and political organs at all levels should earnestly analyze the status of the "three learnings" movement during the first half of this year, review implementation of the various plans, mobilize the masses to wipe out all ideological obstacles and solidly take the "three learnings" movement to a new height.

1. 7 Aug 78

G 3

PRC
EAST REGION

FUKIEN ESTABLISHES NEW PLANNED PARENTHOOD LEADERSHIP GROUP

HK050704Y Foochow Fukien Provincial Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 5 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] Fukien Province's new planned parenthood leadership group was set up. Comrade Lin I-hsin is leader of the group, and Lieu Yung-sheng, Chang Ko-hsin, Pi Chih-chang, (Wang I-ping) and (Chi Jen) are deputy leaders. The new leadership group held its first meeting on 28 July. Lin I-hsin, secretary of the provincial CCP committee and leader of the group, presided and spoke. The meeting first conveyed and studied the speeches of comrades Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua delivered at the first meeting of the State Council's planned parenthood leadership group, and then discussed how to carry out the tasks for planned parenthood put forward by Chairman Hua.

The meeting hailed the new progress made in this work since the gang of four was smashed. There was an unprecedented rise last year in the number of people practicing birth control in the province, and there was a further big increase in the first half of this year. However, there still are great shortcomings in the work. "In order to resolutely implement the task put forward by Chairman Hua of reducing the natural increase of population to below 1 percent within 3 years, the meeting looked into the population plans for the next 2 years and decided on the following main measures: Put the secretaries in command, get the whole party mobilized, strengthen propaganda and education and strive to heighten the spontaneity of the cadres and masses for practicing late marriage and birth control; grasp the work several times a year and launch mass movements in a big way; vigorously grasp plans for late marriage and parenthood and promote birth control measures; cultivate a Red and expert technical force and strengthen scientific research in and technical guidance for planned parenthood. At the same time, it is necessary to train a propaganda force which is not divorced from production, and step up regular, penetrating and meticulous ideological education work. It is necessary to correctly implement the party's policies on planned parenthood."

The participants pledged to study and implement the spirit of the first meeting of the State Council's planned parenthood leadership group and get a thorough grasp on planned parenthood in order to reduce the natural increase of population below 1 percent within 3 years.

KIANGSI MEETINGS DISCUSS QUESTIONS OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD

HK050818Y Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kiangsi Provincial CCP Committee held a meeting of its Standing Committee, a meeting of responsible comrades of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees, and a provincial planned parenthood conference on 14 and 20 July to implement the planned parenthood tasks for the new period put forward by Chairman Hua, implement the spirit of the first meeting of the State Council's planned parenthood leadership group and consider and plan planned parenthood work in Kiangsi.

At the 14 July meeting of responsible comrades of prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees and the provincial organs, Comrade Yang Shang-kuei conveyed the spirit of the first meeting of the State Council's planned parenthood leadership group and the important instructions of Li Hsien-nien and Chen Mu-hua. The 20 July meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP committee listened to a report on the state of planned parenthood work in the province, discussed problems and arranged future work. Comrades Chiang Wei-ching and Yang Shang-kuei spoke at this meeting.

The meeting pointed out: Kiangsi has scored successes in planned parenthood work. "However, due to the interference and sabotage of the gang of four and their Kiangsi confidants, the leadership in some places has not attached sufficient importance to the work. Leaders have not adopted effective measures and have even let things go their own way which has affected the unfolding of planned parenthood work."

"In recent years, the province's rate of natural population increase has not been able to decline. It exceeded the state population plan for several years in a row and greatly lagged behind progressive provinces and municipalities and the national average. It is now absolutely imperative that we summon the resolution to promote planned parenthood work in the province. Unless we impose planning controls on population growth, we will increase the burden on the state and people, affect the completion of the national economic plan, the speed of national construction and people's living standards and health, and slow down the progress of achieving the four modernizations.

The conference held: The key to promoting planned parenthood lies in strengthening party leadership, putting the secretaries in command and getting the whole party mobilized. As long as the work is vigorously grasped, the rate of population increase will rapidly fall. "Through the efforts of this year, next year and the year after, we should reduce the rate of natural population increase to below 10 per thousand."

The conference stressed the importance of doing a good job of ideological education in order to heighten people's understanding of the importance of planned parenthood. Party, CYL members and revolutionary cadres should take the lead in practicing late marriages and birth control. All places should work out population plans according to state plans, and implement them in every production team, workshop, and street residents committee.

"We must avoid issuing compulsory orders, and also avoid letting things go their own way. We must conduct patient persuasion and education to deal with the habits and customs of favoring males and slighting females and of seeking more sons and grandsons. We must guide these people to spontaneously destroy old habits and establish new ones. We must expose and deal resolute blows at class enemies who sabotage planned parenthood. We must also criticize and educate certain cadres and party and CYL members for their failure to practice birth control, which has an extremely bad influence on the masses. Disciplinary action must be taken in serious cases."

The meeting stressed: It is necessary to readjust and strengthen the planned parenthood leadership organs. It is necessary to step up supplies of contraceptives and equipment for carrying out sterilizations. It is also necessary to step up scientific research.

CHI TENG-KUEI, CHEN YUNG-LUEI VISIT YANGTZE RIVER AREA

OWO41438Y Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the evening of 1 August, filled with triumphant feelings, the commanders and fighters of the PLA unit stationed in (Yangchunhu) District and masses of local people warmly carried out "support the army and cherish the people" activities. They held small-scale reporting, get-together and discussion meetings and soirees to review their "fish-and-water" friendship. An atmosphere of soldiers and civilians fighting in unity prevailed in the fields and on the banks of the river and lake.

Recently Chi Teng-kuei and Chen Yung-kuei, vice premiers of the State Council, and other leading comrades of the central authorities inspected the scenic countryside south of the Yangtze river. This has greatly inspired soldiers and people. Riding on the east wind and exerting great enthusiasm, the soldiers and people are determined to advance shoulder to shoulder on the road of the Long March toward realizing the general task for the new period.

I. 7 Aug 78

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

H 1

HUNAN'S MAO CHIH-YUNG, OTHERS LEAD ANTIDROUGHT STRUGGLE

OW051715Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0242 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Changsha, 2 Aug--Leading cadres at all levels in Hunan have gone to the forefront of the antidrought struggle and, along with the masses, have fought a people's war against drought to reap bumper harvests. Since the latter part of June, a south wind has blown in most parts of Hunan. The high temperature dried up the water and worsened the drought situation, thus threatening the growing of early and intermediate rice, dryland grain and industrial crops and affecting the planting of late rice. As soon as the drought signs became visible, the provincial party committee called a telephone conference to make arrangements to combat drought in good time. Recently, Mao Chih-yung, first secretary of the provincial party committee, several of its secretaries and responsible comrades of all departments, offices and commissions visited affected areas to lead the antidrought struggle. Inspired by the example of the leading comrades of the provincial party committee, leading comrades of many prefectural and county committees have also gone to the seriously affected areas to carry out the antidrought struggle, together with the masses.

Many localities did everything possible to tap new water sources and increase the acreage of irrigated land. As of 18 July, 7.8 million people throughout the province had plunged into the antidrought struggle. They had built over 100,000 dikes along rivers and irrigation ditches totaling more than 5,000 kilometers and dug some 6,000 wells. Some 540,000 cadres and masses in Yuehyang Prefecture used waterwheels, water pumping machines and buckets to vigorously fight a people's war against drought and alleviated dryness in over 1 million mou of early rice in a short time.

In the antidrought struggle, all localities in the province have conscientiously studied Hsianghsiang County's experience and resolutely implemented the instruction of the party Central Committee to insure a victory in combating drought to wrest bumper harvests. The Hengyang prefectural party committee organized a work team, led by 11 of its responsible comrades, to go to various counties to transmit the guideline of the party Central Committee's instruction while mobilizing all departments concerned to check up warehouses and organize supply of materials for the antidrought struggle. Hsiangtan and Chengchou prefectures discovered through warehouse inventory, some 1,700 diesel engines, 200 electric motors, 1,700 water pumps and some 40,000 meters of water pipes and delivered them to communes and brigades to support the antidrought struggle in good time. According to the weather forecast, rainfall in Hunan will be scarce in July, August and September and drought will possibly continue till autumn. Therefore, the Hunan provincial party committee recently appealed to leading cadres at all levels to guard against slackening in vigilance, foster the thinking of combating drought for a protracted period, continue to implement the central authorities' instruction on carrying out party policies and alleviating the peasants' burden, and further mobilize the masses to plunge into the antidrought struggle to wrest bumper harvests.

HUPEH PAPER CALLS FOR CONTINUED EFFORTS TO FIGHT DROUGHT

HK040745Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Aug 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 3 August editorial: "Make Still Greater Efforts To Win Total Victory in the Struggle Against Drought"]

[Summary] In the past few months, the rural cadres and masses in Hupeh have scored very great successes in the struggle against one of the worst droughts ever recorded in the province. "However, the drought is continuing to develop in the province. According to the forecast of the meteorological departments, there will be almost no rain in most of the rural areas before mid-August." The season is pressing and the struggle against drought has entered the decisive stage. Party organizations must make still greater efforts to fight the drought to the end.

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H 2

PRC
CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Leading cadres must continue to go to the frontline of the struggle to provide on the spot guidance. They must hold fewer meetings and help the basic levels to solve more actual problems. It is necessary to rely on the masses to overcome all difficulties and give full play to all available machinery and equipment. Neighbouring counties, communes and brigades should help each other as much as possible.

The province must insure the completion of the mid-season rice harvest and the sowing of late rice before mid-August, in addition to completing the final-stage tending of the cotton. "Places not affected by drought, or where there is drought but no water shortage, must adopt measures to increase production, insure and overfulfill the plans, sow and reap as much extra as possible and make greater contributions to the state. Places where there is a water shortage must continue to open up water sources and get water to the fields to fight drought. They must also insure the sown area of double-crop late rice, strive to harvest and sow more and fulfill the plans. The places which are experiencing great difficulties due to a lack of water, where crops have died or where there are no rice seedlings to transplant must be resolved to switch to sowing dry crops. Places which cannot plant grain crops should also do everything possible to plant vegetables. They must certainly not leave even one field unsown."

The report on the experiences of Hsianghsiang County in reducing the peasants' burdens and the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report on the bad style of work of a few cadres in Hsuni County, both of which have recently been circulated by the party Central Committee, constitute a powerful motive force stimulating the struggle against drought. It is necessary to study, publicize and implement these documents. All departments and trades must continue to render all-out support for the struggle against drought.

KWANGTUNG CIRCULAR DEMANDS IMPROVEMENT OF CADRES' WORK STYLE

HK040834Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 4 Aug 74 HK

[Text] The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee recently released a circular on seriously implementing the party Central Committee's instruction note issued in connection with the circulation of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report on the problems of some cadres in Hsuni County in giving compulsory orders and violating law and discipline. The circular demanded that party organizations at all levels in the province vigorously publicize and implement the spirit of the central authorities' important instruction note and, in connection with reality, thoroughly expose the damage done to the province by Lin Piao and the gang of four, totally criticize their fake leftist and real rightist reactionary nature on the issue of policy and work style and wash away their pernicious influence so as to greatly improve the work style of the cadres at all levels in the province.

The provincial CCP committee first stresses in its circular: The party Central Committee's instruction note issued in connection with the circulation of the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee's investigation report on the problems of some cadres in Hsuni County in giving compulsory orders and violating law and discipline is yet another extremely important document which follows the instruction note of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua issued in connection with the circulation of the report of the Hsianghsiang County CCP Committee, Hunan, on seriously carrying out the party's policies and striving to reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants. Implementing these two documents is of extremely great importance for criticizing and washing away the pernicious influence of the gang of four, carrying out the party's policies, improving the cadres' work style, fully mobilizing the socialist activism of the cadres and masses and fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The circular points out: Due to the interference and sabotage of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four, many problems have indeed existed in the cadres' work style in recent years.

A situation similar to that of Asuni County, with a few cadres giving compulsory orders and violating law and discipline, also exists in some places and units in Kwangtung. An outstanding example is Pai Chun-feng, former deputy secretary of the Chanchiang Prefectural CCP Committee and a degenerate element who trampled on party discipline and state law, savagely persecuted the cadres and masses and exercised fascist dictatorship. He was recently exposed in the prefecture. Violations of law and discipline such as indiscriminately criticizing and struggling against the masses, parading them through the streets with placards, detaining people under the pretext of running a study course, fining people, making deductions from their grain ration and beating and cursing the masses are rather serious in some areas and units. Giving blind commands and compulsory orders, work, forbidding the masses to put forward contrary opinions and not following a democratic work style are even more universal problems. Hence, party committees at all levels must fully understand that it is an extremely important and urgent task to vigorously publicize and implement this document and seriously solve the problem of incorrect work style among the cadres. Party committees at all levels should combine the two important central documents and get a good grasp of conveying and implementing them at trial points and in the course of investigation.

The circular notes: The various problems in the cadres' work style which currently exist in some places and units are basically due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four. In implementing this important document recently issued by the central authorities, all places must criticize and wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four in reversing relations between the enemy and ourselves, sabotaging the socialist legal system, willfully encroaching upon the people's democratic rights, pursuing idealism and metaphysics and sabotaging the party's fine work style of seeking truth from facts and following the mass line. The Pai Chun-feng case, which was uncovered in Chanchiang Prefecture, is a product of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao and the gang of four. All places must grasp this negative teaching material to analyze, criticize and wash away the pernicious influence. They should clarify right and wrong in regard to a number of problems which were confused by the gang of four--e.g., the philosophy of struggle, mass dictatorship and the changing of the concept of small production--learn lessons from them and increase their spontaneity in implementing this recently-issued important central document.

The circular stresses: The provincial organs and the party committees of the prefectures, municipalities, counties and communes must regard this important document recently issued by the central authorities as an important part of rectifying the style of work. It is necessary to thoroughly expose the serious damage done to Kwangtung by Lin Biao and the gang of four, thoroughly criticize their fake leftist and real rightist reactionary essence on the questions of policy and ideological style and wash away their pernicious influence. We must realize that violations of law and discipline by cadres are always inseparable from bureaucratism, commandism and formalism in the leadership organs. Hence, in rectifying work style it is necessary to seriously check up on the problems of this type in the leadership organs. It is necessary to organize the leadership at all levels to restudy Chairman Mao's Talk at the Enlarged Central Work Conference and his article "Oppose Bureaucratism, Commandism and Violations of Law and Discipline." It is necessary to fully launch the masses to expose problems, check on the harm done, analyze and criticize and sum up positive and negative experiences.

The leading members at all levels must restudy and implement the three main rules of discipline and eight points, conduct criticism and self-criticism and seriously transform their work style.

In conclusion, the circular of the Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee demands: Party committees at all levels must immediately make corrections in accordance with the spirit of the central document. With regard to problems of giving compulsory orders and violating law and discipline which occurred in work during the previous few years, including in the effort to conduct education in the party's basic line in the rural areas, it is necessary to carry out an all-round check up, rehabilitate all those who were wrongly accused and do a good job of redressing wrongs. With regard to mistakes of this type exposed in the masses' letters and visits, party committees at all levels must attach importance to the matter and responsible comrades must deal personally with some cases. As to cases in which the problems are serious and on which the masses hold very strong views, party committees at all levels must send people to investigate, study and help to solve the problems.

In handling these problems it is necessary to strictly distinguish between the two different kinds of contradictions. We must punish according to law certain bad people who infiltrated into the rank of cadres, who savagely persecuted the masses and with whom the people are very angry, and we must hand them over to the masses to be criticized and struggled against. As for a few cadres who have made mistakes, we must adhere to the principle of learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient. We must teach them to spontaneously correct their errors, conduct sincere self-examination and apologize to the masses whom they harmed so as to gain the masses' forgiveness.

BRIEFS

HUNAN TEACHER ASSISTANCE--The Chuchou County CCP Committee and Pingchiang County's (Chetsang) commune party committee have made proper arrangements for teachers to have a happy and meaningful summer vacation. They have held special meetings to guarantee that teachers will have sufficient time for rest. They have also made proper arrangements for teachers' vocational study activities. There are over 6,000 teachers of middle and primary schools in Chuchou County. Film receptions and literary and art soirees have been organized for teachers. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Jul 78 HK]

CANTON RAILWAY SERVICES--As of 1 August, the Canton Railway Station will inaugurate five additional train services. The new trains will connect Canton with Foochow, Shanghai, Yingte County, Shumchun, and Changmutou. Long distance buses between Shumchun and Fukien are now only available twice a week and it takes 2 days to reach the destination. However, traveling by direct express train between Canton and Foochow takes only 34 hours. The new services between Canton and Shanghai and Canton and Foochow will operate on alternate days. The new route is 1,608 km long with stops at 32 stations. The train can carry 800 passengers. The train will arrive in Canton at 2218 hours. Service between Canton and Yingte County will be daily at 0708 hours. Train service to Changmutou is only on Monday and Saturday at 0842 hours. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 30 Jul 78 HK]

KWANGTUNG LATE RICE--At present, 16 million people are working on summer harvesting and sowing throughout the countryside of Kwangtung. By the end of July, 10 million mou of rice seedlings had been transplanted. In Swatow, Meih sien, Huiyang and Shaokuan prefectures and Canton Municipality, there are more late-maturing early rice varieties than last year and harvesting is comparatively late. In Chanchiang Prefecture, 1 million people are being mobilized daily to crash transplant late rice. In Lochang County, 87,600 people have been mobilized to take part in summer farmwork, greatly speeding up the transplanting of seedlings. At present, 108,000 mou of late rice have been transplanted throughout the county. Since the beginning of summer, many places have experienced high temperatures and a shortage of rain. In Shaokuan and Huiyang prefectures, the growth of 100,000 mou of seedlings was bad, but improved after receiving additional manure. [Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 31 Jul 78 HK]

MA LI SUPERVISES KWEICHOW'S HARVEST DISTRIBUTION

OWO41445Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 2 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Kweiyang, 2 Aug--With the party committees at all levels conscientiously implementing the party's economic policies in rural areas, Kweichow Province has done a better and faster job in harvesting this year's summer crops. It has already completed in the main the early distribution of income after the summer harvest.

Due to the interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," the early distribution of income after the summer harvest has not been practiced in the province for years and the masses complained. They said: "Some people call for stepped up production, but they never care to distribute the harvest."

In the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four," the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee has resolved to change this situation and has urged the party committees at all levels to thoroughly implement the economic policies in rural areas and successfully complete the early distribution of income after the summer harvest. This work has been promoted by Ma Li, first secretary of the provincial CCP committee, who has visited Huishui County twice to familiarize himself with the actual conditions; personally supervise the early distribution of income after the summer harvest about which the masses are most concerned; and sum up and propagate the experience of Chialang, Yajung, Yatsai and Taiyang communes of the county in distributing income after the summer harvest.

The early distribution of income after the summer harvest conforms to the party's policy. With the increase in production, members of most production teams have received more income. Those who worked more have received more income, and cash was paid at the time of distribution. The enhanced enthusiasm of commune members for socialism has given impetus to production activities now under way.

TIEN PAO ADDRESSES TIBET FINANCE, TRADE CONFERENCE

OWO41251Y Lhasa Tibet Regional Service in Mandarin 1500 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW

[Excerpts of speech by Tien Pao, secretary of the Tibet regional party committee, at the Tibet Regional Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai delivered on 27 July--recorded]

[Summary] Comrades: The Tibet Regional Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, convened by the regional party and revolutionary committees, is drawing to a close. During the past 12 days, you comrades have conscientiously studied the important speeches by Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Li and the report by Vice Premier Yu at the National Finance and Trade Conference on Learning From Taching and Tachai, thus receiving a profound education and tremendous encouragement.

All finance and trade departments should direct their attention to production, supporting, getting involved in and promoting its development. They should proceed from the need to develop production and serve it. They should serve the people wholeheartedly.

"However, some of our comrades have not yet fully understood the important role and great significance of finance and trade work in the national economy as a whole. Looking down upon finance and trade work, they have failed to do their best to carry out this work. Their performance is poor and attitude is bad. With an attitude like this, they naturally cannot do finance and trade work well. We must correct this work style and improve our attitude and foster the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly."

Workers and staff members on the finance and trade front have worked hard to serve the people and have made remarkable contributions to our region's socialist revolution and construction. Our finance and trade workers are a worthy and important component of the working class. On behalf of the regional party and revolutionary committees and the people of various nationalities in the region, I would like to express high respect and sincere thanks to you comrades.

We must carry out well the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. We have already made tremendous achievements in the past two campaigns. In the current campaign, we must penetratingly criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line in philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism in order to eliminate its pernicious influence. Without solving the question of right and wrong reversed by the gang of four on the line, we cannot accurately and comprehensively implement Chairman Mao's line, principles and policies on financial and economic work. In that case, we will not be able to emancipate our minds and solve the problems existing in various units. Therefore we must penetratingly criticize the gang of four and thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence.

"One important aspect in exposing and criticizing the gang of four is to hit hard at the class enemies carrying out sabotage activities and at the capitalist forces launching frantic attacks. The 'two blows' struggle is aimed at uprooting the gang of four's social basis." We must correctly distinguish between and handle the two different types of contradictions--contradictions between ourselves and the enemies and those among the people. We must narrow the target of attack and help more people through education. "We should be lenient toward those who confess their crimes and severely punish those who refuse to. Through the 'two blows' struggle, we should raise the socialist consciousness of finance and trade workers, [words indistinct] and increase their strength in the struggle against the class enemies. Through this struggle, we should further consolidate and develop the socialist economy and socialist finance and trade work.

"We should display the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. Self-reliance and hard struggle were constantly taught by Chairman Mao. They are particularly significant to Tibet which has poor transportation and comparatively backward economy. In the past 20 years and more, we have basically displayed such a spirit. We displayed this spirit in particular when the situation here was complicated soon after our arrival in Tibet. This spirit played a decisive role in our effort to set a firm foothold and [words indistinct]. However, the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four in recent years prevented a considerable portion of our comrades from fostering the idea of self-reliance and hard struggle. With a rather serious wrong idea of relying on the state and the interior provinces, they always asked the higher authorities and others for assistance. They have not actively done what they can do and do well. We must learn from Taching and Tachai, be determined to work hard for several years, actively create favorable conditions, strive to develop this movement and score more achievements for the motherland.

"We should study harder. Our country is in a new period of development. The general task for the new period has set more demands on us. There are still many things which we don't understand. We should study hard and seriously. If a leading cadre does not know his job, what he says is empty talk and his work is bound to be limited to nonspecialized things. It won't do for him to be a layman forever. In his speech at the National Conference on Finance and Trade, Chairman Hua called on us to launch a sustained study campaign; study theory, politics, economics, management, science and technology; and raise the general educational level. Through study and practice, we will understand the economic laws of socialism better, more consciously apply objective economic laws, improve our management of economic work, and raise our understanding of modern science and technology.

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"We must respond to Chairman Hua's call, launch a sustained study campaign and hold a contest to see who has studied more and who has studied better. Our leading cadres at all levels should take the lead in study and be models. In dealing with study, we should resolutely follow Chairman Mao's instruction cautioning us against finding fault with, labeling and bludgeoning people. We should not repeat the bad work style of the gang of four in wantonly labeling and bludgeoning people. We should restore and carry forward the style of work in integrating theory with practice as advocated by Chairman Mao."

We have many things to do and our tasks are arduous. To do so many things well requires good planning and leadership. All departments and localities should work out their plans under the unified leadership of the party committees. The party committees at all levels should further strengthen their leadership over the finance and trade work in accordance with the guidelines in Vice Chairman Li's speech.

"We should firmly do a good job in consolidating the leading groups at all levels within the finance and trade department. We should elect the leading groups at all levels in accordance with the five requirements for successors laid down by Chairman Mao. We should elect into the leading groups, the comrades who have taken a firm and clear-cut political stand in various two-line struggles, display good party spirit, know their work and are industrious. We should do a good job in training finance and trade workers. We should persistently carry out education in the party's basic line, politics, current situation and revolutionary unity. We should commend the advanced and model workers and do a good job in transforming backward workers." We should enthusiastically help the finance and trade workers raise their socialist consciousness and educate them to learn from the Taching and the Tachai spirit and serve the people wholeheartedly. The leading cadres should show concern for the well-being of the finance and trade workers.

"Comrades, Chairman Hua is leading us on a new Long March. We are shouldering an arduous and glorious task. Let us rally still more closely around the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua and work diligently and earnestly to win still greater victories in grasping the key link to run the country well and in building socialist new Tibet."

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PEKING ADOPTS MEASURES AGAINST HOTTEST SEASON

OWO5-427Y Peking NCNA in English 1720 GMT 5 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 Aug (HSINHUA)--With the temperature reaching 35 degrees centigrade for the past few days, Peking has entered the hottest season of the year. Many Peking factories have readjusted the working hours to provide the workers better working conditions. In a number of machine building factories, casting, forging and heat treatment workers now start working at 10 pm and rest in the daytime. Street-sweepers clean the main boulevards and roads before dusk and watering vehicles drive up and down the streets to give Peking residents cooler evenings.

The scenic Peihai Park in the city centre, with its shady trees and picturesque lake, opens from six o'clock in the morning up to ten in the evening. It is always crowded with school students and pupils enjoying the summer vacation. Nearly all big parks in the city give evening garden parties at weekends. Many people attend with their families.

On busy streets and at crossroads there are many carts and vendors selling water melons and fresh fruits. Peking has already sold nearly 30,000 tons of water melons this summer, nearly double last year's figure in the same period. But the supply is still far from the demand. Fifty percent more peaches and apples have been put on the market than last summer. Grapes and Peking's special crab apples are also on sale.

In addition to iced lemonades, soda water, fruit juices, coffee, sour milk and other soft drinks, Peking is supplying more ice cream and ice suckers this summer than usual. There are more cold drinks stands and carts in streets and lanes. The commercial departments have set up special stalls to sell cold drinks, fruits and bread in the parks when there are garden parties. Many restaurants have added cold dishes and noddle as they are both delicious and inexpensive. Factory canteens too supply cold noddle and cold dishes to their worker diners.

High temperature came to China this summer earlier than in the past years. Heat wave hit 22 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions covering the northern part of north China, coastal regions in east China and the red basin in the west and has lasted longer than usual. In the latter half of June, Peking's temperature once reached 37 degrees centigrade. The Peking Labour Bureau and Public Health Bureau issued notices about heat prevention long before summer set in. Health and anti-epidemic centres in the city gave basic knowledge about how to prevent heat strokes to the local masses early in May. Health workers have been sent to check measures for heat prevention in factories with high-temperature jobs and do chemical analysis of cold drinks. Hospitals and plant clinics gave physical check-ups for the workers. Those who have high blood pressure, coronary or other diseases and are not fit for work in high temperature have been transferred to lighter jobs or given sick leave with pay.

The steel works, blast furnaces, sintering plant, coke-oven batteries and four other plants of high temperature have adopted mechanical devices to reduce heat. In addition, they have specially set rest rooms for night-shift workers. Many other plants have also installed ventilators, heat insulators and other mechanical devices to reduce heat. They also adopt natural ventilation, spray water on working grounds, put up awnings, or conduct cold air from anti-air raid tunnels into workshops. The sulfurization workshop of Peking No 6 rubber plant uses water from deep wells to cool the air. When the temperature in the open air is 34 degrees centigrade, the temperature at the tunnel mouth is only 26 degrees.

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The Peking bakery and confectionary plans to provide 2,000 to 3,000 tons of condensed salted soda water with sugar for industrial enterprises this summer. The condensed salted soda water can be drunk when added with 18 times as much water. Many factories make cold drinks themselves.

Starting in June, when a Peking bus stops at a main bus-stop, workers of the bus company or young pioneers waiting there deliver a cold towel or a cup of cold tea to the driver and the conductors.

Effective heat preventive measures and good care have helped Peking workers to fulfil state targets. The city's total industrial output value in July outstripped that in the same period of 1977 by 21.4 percent. Output of the major products including steel, rolled steel, pig iron, coal, oil products, power and sewing machines all reported big increases.

BRIEFS

TIENTSIN CIRCULAR--Recently departments concerned in Tientsin Municipality issued a circular stating that as of 1 August, Tientsin will use grams, milligrams, liters and milliliters in measuring weight and volume of Chinese traditional medicine instead of using tael. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 30 Jul 78 SK]

TIENTSIN TEACHER VACATIONS--In order to arrange the livelihood of teachers in summer, the Hopei, Hohsi and Hotung ward educational bureaus in Tientsin Municipality organized more than 200 outstanding teachers on 25 July to go to Tsingtao and Feitaiho summer resorts for summer vacation. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 28 Jul 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

L 1

YANG I-CHEN ATTENDS HEILUNGKIANG PARTY MEETING

OW060515Z Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 1227 GMT 3 Aug 78 OW

[Report by NCHA correspondent Sun Ming-hui]

[Excerpts] Harbin, 3 Aug--The Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting to study Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee," Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairmen Yeh's and Teng's speeches at the All-Army Political Work Conference, articles respectively carried by PEOPLE'S DAILY, the KWANGMING DAILY and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY "Practice Is the Only Criterion To Verify Truth," "On the Question of the Criterion of Truth" and "A Fundamental Principle of Marxism" and other articles. The meeting seriously discussed two major questions: The criterion of truth and democratic centralism. Everyone at the meeting expressed their opinions freely. The meeting embodied the lively innerparty democratic life.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, announced: It is necessary to emancipate our minds, express our opinions freely and leave nobody out. We must not wield bludgeons or slap hats on others. This laid a good foundation for the success of the meeting. Not long ago, Comrade Yang I-chen mentioned in a mobilization report that before the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution the Heilungkiang provincial party committee was not a sinister organization. He said it was an organization with high political awareness and that although the provincial party committee at that time committed efforts and had shortcomings, they were not the main problem. It is very necessary to clarify this question in order to clearly understand some major issues of right and wrong which have existed throughout the province since the Cultural Revolution. All comrades at the meeting agreed. However, many leading cadres still dare not openly express their views on some measures taken in Heilungkiang due to the influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." Comrades attending this enlarged Standing Committee meeting unanimously held that though the "gang of four" has been smashed for over a year, there still exists the question of emancipating our minds and the lingering fear which is a major obstacle to our advance.

The meeting enumerated expressions of lingering fear, which boiled down to the fear that someone will label you as "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought," "negating the Great Cultural Revolution," "negating the mass movement," "negating the PLA's support for the masses of the left" and "negating new things."

With counterrevolutionary motives, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" adopted fake left but real right methods, trumpeted idealism and metaphysics and willfully tampered with, distorted and forged Chairman Mao's directives. Whoever opposed them was labeled as "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought" and "opposing Chairman Mao."

Our great leader and teacher Chairman Mao always taught us to persist in seeking truth from facts, proceed from actual conditions and integrate theory with practice and pointed out that this was one of the fundamental principles of Marxism. In study and discussion, all comrades held that if we keep to this principle, we can see the crux of a question, straighten out the confusion created by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in ideology and theory and really emancipate people's minds. In past years, Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and their followers trampled on democratic life inside and outside the party and exercised fascist dictatorship. They slapped hats on others at will and wielded a big stick everywhere to persecute people. The aftermath was terrible, and many people still have lingering fear. Many comrades said: In order to free people from these worries, it is necessary to deepen the exposure and criticism of the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in exercising fascist dictatorship and seriously sabotaging party discipline and state law.

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It is necessary to adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, bring democracy into full play both inside and outside the party, resolutely protect party members' and the people's democratic rights and really let people have their say. It is necessary to let people speak out and express all kinds of views including the opposite view.

The meeting pointed out: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has led us in deepening the exposure and criticism of the gang, grasping the key link in running the country well and achieving great success. However, we must realize that our success is not easily achieved. There are obstacles in each step of our advance.

At the end of the enlarged meeting, a decision was adopted to organize cadres at and above the county and regimental levels throughout the province to seriously study Chairman Mao's "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee," Chairman Hua's and Vice Chairmen Yeh's and Teng's speeches at the All-Army Political Work Conference, "On Practice," "On Contradiction" and articles on the question of the criterion of truth carried by newspapers and journals of the central authorities.

Additional Report

OW070802Y Peking NCNA in English 0704 GMT 7 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Harbin, 6 Aug (HSINHUA)--An enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee of Heilungkiang, in northeast China, recently discussed ways of giving full play to democracy among party members and the masses to ensure the accomplishment of tasks for the new period. Those attending the meeting believed that the discussion was timely and important to the study and solution of new problems that had cropped up in the new period. There was general agreement that refusal to study and solve these questions simply because there were no ready solutions in the books, would mean that both revolution and construction would cease to develop. It was agreed that the party members and the masses should be guaranteed their democratic rights and be encouraged to speak their minds on all major questions.

Yang I-chen, first secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. He and the other participants said that in the past several years Lin Piao and the gang of four had tampered with, distorted and even fabricated Chairman Mao's instructions in order to cover up their counterrevolutionary motives. If anyone opposed what they did, he was accused of "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought" and "opposing Chairman Mao."

Various speakers pointed out that it was essential to persist in seeking truth from facts and to stand for practice being the sole criterion of truth. Only in this way could one tell the genuine from the fake and right from wrong. By finding out how Lin Piao and the gang of four had tampered with, distorted and even fabricated teachings from Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, it would be possible to clarify muddled ideas on questions of theory. It was also pointed out that Chairman Mao had always respected the practice of the masses, had constantly summed up their practical experience and guided them in correctly carrying out revolution and construction. He had also often tested party policies and line through the practice of the masses and corrected certain incorrect statements and conclusions. Therefore, only by persisting with the concept of putting practice first, was it possible to prove and develop truth through practice.

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An enlarged meeting decided to organize a provincewide study of Chairman Mao's 1962 "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference (convened by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China)" and to encourage party members and the masses to use the discussion methods advocated in the document so as to make a clean sweep of the influence of the gang of four, get the country over the difficulties created by the gang and develop the national economy at high speed.

KIRIN ISSUES CIRCULAR ON SHENSI INVESTIGATION

SK042302Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Aug 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin Provincial CCP Committee recently issued a circular to urge party organizations at all levels throughout the province to sincerely implement the directive of the party Central Committee regarding the investigation report on a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province who created problems in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline.

The circular stated: The issuance of the party Central Committee's directive on the investigation report concerning a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province who created problems by arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline is a very important document. Joint efforts to check the tendencies of arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline and to deal with the problems of cadres' work style bear vital importance on reviving and carrying forward the party's fine traditions and work style, tightening the ties between the party and people, bringing the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of the people into play, effectively carrying out the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture, accelerating the speed of agricultural development and realizing the four socialist modernizations. As for the party Central Committee's document, party committees at all levels should sincerely study and resolutely implement it.

1. By using of the current recess of summer hoeing, the various counties should hold a meeting of cadres to concentratedly study the party Central Committee's directive on the investigation report concerning a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province who created problems in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline and to study Chairman Mao's article on opposing bureaucracy, commandism, and violation of law and discipline, as well as the three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention which were initiated and charted by Chairman Mao in his lifetime. Bearing in mind actual local events, efforts should be made to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four for its crimes in undermining the party's fine traditions and work style, examine the problems of arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline, earnestly commend cadres who have good work style, strictly criticize cadres who have bad work style and study and discuss measures to check the tendencies in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline. At the same time, it is necessary to sincerely examine the implementation of the party Central Committee's directive on the Hsianghsiang experience and the situation in implementing the party's policies, and to properly make arrangements for the current various work in rural areas.

2. It is necessary to combine the resolute efforts to implement the party Central Committee's directive on the investigation report concerning a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province who created problems in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline and on the problems of cadres' work style with the current struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, to eliminate smash-and-grabbers, to consolidate leading bodies at all levels and to carry out party consolidation and rectification. Smash-and-grabbers are often identified as the elements who arbitrarily give orders, break laws and violate discipline.

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Therefore, if we don't eliminate smash-and-grabbers, remove them from leading bodies, consolidate leading bodies successfully and effectively carry out party consolidation and rectification, it will be difficult to thoroughly check the tendencies of arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline.

3. It is necessary to combine the implementation of the party Central Committee's directive on the investigation report concerning a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province who created problems in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline and on the settlement of cadres' workstyle problems with the better implementation of the party Central Committee's other comment on Hsianghsiang's experience in carrying out the party's policies and in lightening irrational burdens on peasants. While firmly grasping the settlement of cadre's work style problems and checking tendencies of arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline, we should not relax in implementing the party's policies and in making efforts to lighten irrational burdens on peasants.

4. While implementing the party Central Committee's directive on Hsianghsiang's experience and on the investigation report concerning a number of cadres in Hsuni County of Shensi Province, who created problems in arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline, it is necessary to constantly and firmly grasp the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Various work in rural areas should be carried out around the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Efforts should be made to lead the enthusiasm of the broad masses of people which was fully aroused in implementing the party's policies and improving cadre's work style into building Tachai-type counties and carrying out large scale agricultural production, thus insuring the realization of the agricultural "two breakthroughs" in 1978.

5. Problems in which cadres arbitrarily give orders, break laws and violate discipline not only exist in rural areas but also in industrial and mining enterprises and other departments. Therefore, various fronts and units should sincerely disseminate, study and implement the spirit of the party Central Committee's comment on the investigation report submitted by the Shensi provincial party committee. Bearing in mind the concrete situation and existing problems in each specific unit, efforts should be made to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, check tendencies of arbitrarily giving orders, breaking laws and violating discipline and restore and carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style.

BRIEFS

ANSHAN IRON--On 12 July, a group of more than 60 persons, including deputy secretary of the party organization of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and secretary of the Anshan Municipal and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company party committees, (Li Tung-yeh); vice minister of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, Chang I-min; secretary of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company party committees, (Hsiu Shao-fu); and Standing Committee members of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company party committee and vice chairmen of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company Revolutionary Committee, (Wan Chieh-liang) and (Wang Sheng-i); went to the Shenyang Railway Bureau to apologize for selling low-quality rails to this bureau and to personally guarantee the quality of the products of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

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WANG FENG HELPS SINKIANG REAP BUMPER SUMMER GRAIN HARVEST

OW040918Y Peking NCHA Domestic Service in Chinese 0123 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Urunchi, 4 Aug--Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region has reaped a bumper harvest from its 19.7 million mou of summer-ripening crops. Its total output topped last year by 15 percent, an all-time record. The conscientious implementation of the party's economic policies in rural areas was an important factor in this year's bumper harvest of summer grain in Sinkiang. Since the beginning of this year, Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, has traveled to Changchi Hui Autonomous Prefecture and Tu-lu-fan Prefecture to discuss with cadres and masses of Uigher, Hui and Han nationalities the policy for effecting high grain yields and developing cotton, grapes and honeydew melon and other cash crops, and to understand the wishes and requests of peasants of all nationalities. After investigation and study, the regional CCP committee formulated the "regulation concerning some questions in current economic policies in rural areas" and organized large numbers of cadres to publicize and implement the regulation in rural areas. Since last winter and this spring, the autonomous region has completed more than 13,000 farmland capital construction projects, sunk over 6,000 wells and improved irrigation on some 2 million mou of summer cropland. The amount of fertilizer applied in all localities has also increased considerably compared with last year.

TAN CHI-LUNG ADDRESSES TSINGHAI PEOPLE'S DEFENSE MEETING

OW061207Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1430 GMT 4 Aug 78 OW

[Text] The provincial meeting of advanced units and individuals in people's defense work was recently held in Sining. The meeting called on party committees at all levels to further strengthen their leadership over people's defense work, heighten vigilance against war and race against time to fulfill the 1978 people's defense tasks. Over a long period of time, the gang of four and their commanders in our province interfered with and sabotaged Chairman Mao's important directives on people's air defense work, thus causing great damage to the people's defense work in our province. Representatives attending the meeting relentlessly criticized the crimes of the gang of four and their commanders in our province. They pledged to follow Chairman Mao's directive, "dig tunnels deep, store grain everywhere, and never seek hegemony," and the strategic plan of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, speed up the building of people's defense projects and make up for the losses caused by the gang of four. The meeting summed up our province's experience in people's defense work, commended the advanced units and individuals and set forth tasks for the future.

Comrade Tan Chi-lung, first secretary of the provincial party committee, chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and first political commissar of the provincial military district, attended and spoke at the meeting. Comrade Sun Lin, Standing Committee member of the provincial party committee, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee and deputy leader of the provincial people's defense leading group, delivered a report: "Hold Aloft the Banner and Grasp the Key Link, Speed Up the Building of People's Defense and Be Prepared in Every Way Against War of Aggression."

The meeting selected four advanced units and seven advanced individuals for their people's defense work throughout the province. Comrade Tan Chi-lung, representing the provincial party and revolutionary committees, awarded these advanced units and individuals with pennants and prizes. At the closing ceremony, Comrade (Chang Chin-ying), director of the provincial People's Defense Office and deputy chief of staff of the provincial military district, delivered a summing-up speech.

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